



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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12 July 1994

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Burundi

Constitutional Court Grants Interim Period Extension

EA1107190094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] The Constitutional Court today announced the results of its deliberations. The interim head of state had asked the court to confirm that the country was experiencing difficult times, which made it difficult to hold presidential elections. The Constitutional Court affirmed its power to study the issue, and decided that this interpretation of difficult times was true. It confirmed that there are still problems in the country, and that consequently it is impossible to organize presidential elections in conformity with Article 85 of the Constitution.

The court declared it was empowered to extend the interim period, and as such has decided to extend the current term of office for the interim head of state by three months from today, 11 July. The court also said that, if there were still problems just before the three months expired, the Council of Ministers should present a case to the Constitutional Court.

Foreign Minister Views Government Extension

AB1207095994 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Jul 94

[From the "Network Africa" program, hosted by Rick Wells]

[Text] In Burundi, today is the day they should have got a new president, but following an appeal by the current interim head of state, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, for more time to find the candidate agreeable to all parties, the Constitutional Court has granted a three-month extension to the deadline. Burundi has been run by an interim administration since the elected president, Melchior Ndadaye, was killed in a coup attempt last October. Last night, I spoke to Burundi's foreign minister, Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, on the line to Bujumbura and asked him how long he thought this uncertainty could continue.

[Begin recording] [Ngendahayo] We have got three months, but we are not at all obliged to work during all those months. We have got enough time to think and work freely, but we also want to have a new president very early in the two political families. So I think we will finish those talks before the end of July.

[Wells] So what is the main problem, the main sticking point at the moment, regarding this installation of a new president?

[Ngendahayo] Well, we are facing all the issues concerning the prerequisites and conditions requested from the opposition. I think we are going to finish them by tomorrow, and the second step will be a discussion

concerning the future government convention between the two political families. After having finished those talks and having a new government convention so that we can have coalition at the level of government, we are going to discuss, finally, concerning the way of choosing the new president.

[Wells] All this is going on at the high level of politics within the circle of politicians in Burundi at the moment. What about the ordinary people? Is there likely to be some kind of an election at some stage where they can make their choice?

[Ngendahayo] I think the population would like to see us reach an agreement very quickly and have a president. This is why I think, as far as I know, they are anxious and that is one of the reasons why we have to hurry up so that we can finish the talks as soon as possible. But I think also that the population is realizing that we cannot at all go through universal elections because of so many problems of organizing these elections, which are almost impossible, actually.

[Wells] Do you think it is possible in the current climate to find one person who is going to be acceptable to all sides?

[Ngendahayo] I think we can. Absolutely, because people are sufficiently anxious as far as they have seen what has happened to Rwanda, but they do want peace in Burundi and they do want to have a leader who can assure them in both sides of communities from Burundi, I mean Hutu and Tutsi, to be sure that they are going to live together friendly and peacefully. [end recording]

Rwanda

RPF Calls on France To Respect Withdrawal Pledge

AB1207074394 Paris AFP in English 0505 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] Kigali, July 12 (AFP)—The Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) has called on France to respect its pledge to withdraw its 2,500 troops from Rwanda by July 31, a front leader announced here Tuesday [12 July].

"We call on France to respect its commitments even if the United Nations is not ready to take over," Jacques Bihozagara told AFP.

He was reacting to remarks by French Premier Edouard Balladur in New York Monday that he could not rule out extending its Operation Turquoise mercy mission, begun June 23, past a self-imposed July 31 deadline because of the continuing crisis in the war-torn central African country.

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda said here that it expected 2,000 UN troops to arrive in Kigali by the end of the month but noted that the figure was insufficient to take over from the French.

Balladur said he had obtained assurances from the United Nations that contingents from foreign countries were ready to leave for Rwanda to relieve French forces there.

The French premier, addressing a special UN Security Council meeting, said France sent its 2,500 troops to the war-ravaged African country out of "a moral duty to act without delay to stop the genocide and provide immediate assistance to the threatened populations."

"I have obtained a certain number of assurances over a certain contingent from foreign countries, who I have been told are ready to arrive in Rwanda," Balladur later told French television.

The deployment of some 5,500 UN troops, principally from African countries, for the Rwanda mission known as UNAMIR has been delayed by a slow response, and UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has asked for French forces to remain until September.

UN officials say only about 1,500 to 2,000 troops will be available at the end of July to take over from French troops.

The UN mandate calls for the French-led mission in Rwanda to end by August 21, and French diplomatic sources said the troops could begin leaving gradually as of July 31.

RPF Official on Fleeing Refugees, French Departure

*AB1207101494 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[From the "Network Africa" program, hosted by Rick Wells]

[Excerpts] The French have said they will be sticking to their plan and pulling out of Rwanda by the end of July. [passage omitted]

Well, it is estimated that as many as 4.5 million people may be on the move in Rwanda. To get the RPF's [Rwandan Patriotic Front] response to this problem, I spoke to Claude Duseyidi the RPF's representative at the UN on the line to New York. What assurances could he offer to those fleeing the RPF advance?

[Begin recording] [Duseyidi] We hope in the coming days, that the people will stay and realize that in areas that we already have control there is no harm that has come to innocent civilians, Hutu and Tutsi alike, and that we shall urge, and probably even the installation of the new government, will assist in urging the people to stay in their homes and not to run because the RPF has nothing against innocent populations. Obviously, the militia are afraid because of the atrocities they have committed. Those [people] are running, and I think the end of French occupation, when it comes, and the deployment of UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] should encourage people to stay in their homes.

[Wells] But do you have any means at present of communicating to these people, the people who are actually fleeing at present, such as radio or otherwise, to try and get your message across?

[Duseyidi] Yes, Radio Muhabura is operating, that is the RPF radio, and I'm not aware if the national radio has started yet, but I guess that as soon as it starts, we should be able to reach all corners of the country and persuade people to stay in their homes.

[Wells] Are you at present trying to establish a cease-fire or what exactly is your attitude toward that possibility at the moment?

[Duseyidi] Well, as we have mentioned before, we intend to set up a new administration, and after that we will look into modalities of establishing a unilateral cease-fire and that is about it. I think as soon as we form a government, we shall announce a cease-fire.

[Wells] The French prime minister, Mr. Balladur, has called for the rapid deployment of UN peacekeepers, and others, and relief aid to Rwanda. Would you welcome a greater presence of peacekeepers in your country, in Rwanda?

[Duseyidi] Yes, the RPF has always stated its support for a UN force in Rwanda. The RPF was, and still is, opposed to the presence of French troops in our country given their past history in the conflict in Rwanda, and the sooner UNAMIR can be deployed and the French are gone, I think the faster we could establish peace and stability in the country.

[Wells] I am sure that one of the reasons why all these people were fleeing the RPF advance was the very fact that the French had set up this secure zone. Now, if they do leave at the end of the month or thereabouts as planned and are replaced by UN troops, what is your reaction going to be to that? Are you then going to be able to enter this secure zone?

[Duseyidi] The French, I believe, created this safe haven because they knew they were not welcome to deploy their forces all over the country, so they chose to create a zone that they could occupy and operate on their own in that zone. So, when UNAMIR comes, we expect that they will deploy all over the country and not go to deploy in a safe haven. We expect that the departure of the French will also mark the end of that safe haven and people can be persuaded to return to their homes. [end recording]

Sao Tome and Principe

Parliament Dissolved; Elections Set for 2 Oct

*LD1107132894 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Jul 94*

[Text] In Sao Tome and Principe, President Miguel Trovoada dissolved the National Assembly and set legislative elections for 2 October. Trovoada spoke of a

deep political crisis provoked by poor institutional relationships and by the wish of all parties to dissolve parliament and call early elections.

The next legislative elections, according to the law, should take place at the beginning of 1995 and the presidential elections at the beginning of 1996.

Trovoada Explains Action

*AB1107144294 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Text] Our guest today is Sao Tomean President Miguel Trovoada, who this morning announced the holding of early legislative elections in his country on 2 October. The president's decision follows the dissolution of the Parliament. According to the Sao Tomean president, the Democratic Convergence Party, which had the majority in the former Parliament, in opposing the dismissal of Prime Minister Norberto Costa Alegre, is responsible for the present situation. Let us listen to President Trovoada in an interview he granted Jean-Claude Medome.

[Begin recording] [Trovoada] It was the deputies of the ruling party who took this extremely important and serious decision. Indeed, a real constitutional coup was being plotted and in the face of such a situation, the president of the Republic could not remain indifferent, silent, or inactive because the Constitution makes him the guarantor of the smooth functioning of the institutions.

[Medome] Does the holding of early legislative elections not also hint at the holding of early presidential elections?

[Trovoada] You know, this is just to deceive people, because the president's mandate lasts five years and that of the Parliament is normally four years. However, the Constitution itself provides for the possibility of dissolving the Parliament during a time of serious political crisis. The Constitution directs the president to consult the parties with seats in Parliament, and this has been done. The ruling party refused to attend the meeting with the president and preferred to announce publicly that it also agrees with the dissolution of the Parliament.

[Medome] Mr. President, it is difficult to talk about elections in Africa without the opposition having suspicions about the government. Who will be responsible for the holding these early legislative elections? Will it be the present government or a neutral and independent national electoral commission?

[Trovoada] We have a permanent national electoral commission, which has existed since 1990 and which has been organizing elections. I must tell you that it has never been dissolved. Besides, each year it updates the electoral register and we also usually ask for technical assistance from Portugal when organizing elections, and we will do the same this time around.

[Medome] With the announcement of these early elections people are increasingly wondering if President Trovoada, who to date does not have any party, will form one, or has this been done already?

[Trovoada] No, I do not have a party and I do not intend to form one. I will continue to maintain the position of a referee, above and outside the parties, so that I can have greater liberty to judge and intervene in the national political scene when necessary.

[Medome] Do you not think that it will be difficult to contest the next presidential election without the support of a party?

[Trovoada] Frankly, we are more than 18 months away from holding presidential elections, and I am not at the moment concerned about thinking of a second mandate. There are still a lot of things to do between now and the end of my mandate. I intend to devote all my energy to that, and avoid anything that will distract me from my role, functions, and essential goal.

[Medome] We are just hours from the celebration of Sao Tome's 19th independence anniversary, how do you view your performance today at the head of the Republic?

[Trovoada] Well, as far as the president's role is concerned, I think that in view of the situation that we found on our arrival a little over three years ago, the serious economic crisis confronting the country, and the international economic situation, I would sincerely say that the performance is generally positive. [end recording]

Zaire

Second Attack Reported Against Tshisekedi's Home

AB1107200094 Paris AFP in English 1951 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Kinshasa, July 11 (AFP)—Gunmen opened fire on the home of Zaire's opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi Monday [11 July], wounding five people in the latest of a series of such incidents, his former information minister Lambert Mende said.

A group of about 30 people, some of them wearing the uniform of the Civil Guard, attacked the former prime minister's home in Kinshasa with automatic weapons. Five people were wounded, one seriously, who was taken away by the assailants, he said.

The group "tried to fire without success on Tshisekedi himself, who was at his desk, and ransacked his living room," Mende added.

People who passed by the home during the afternoon said they saw "traces of damage, broken windows and bullet holes."

Another property owned by Tshisekedi was attacked three days ago in the centre of the capital. The day before that, a house belonging to the moderate opposition figure Justin-Marie Bomboko was hit by a grenade.

Tshisekedi is a fierce opponent of Zaire's longtime ruler, Mobutu Sese Seko.

Three Civil Guards Arrested by UDPS Militants

AB1107214594 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] This afternoon around 1400, three elements of the Civil Guard were arrested by militants from the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, UDPS. These three persons are currently in intensive care at the Ngaliema Clinic. They are Lieutenant Yotobi, Corporals Moadika Hossi and Mulonga Totobangi.

Prime Minister Delivers Policy Speech to HCR-PT

AB1107112694 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1313 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Speech by Prime Minister Leon Kengo wa Dondo to the Higher Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament in Kinshasa on 9 July—recorded]

[Text] Honorable members of the High Council of the Republic- Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT], on 14 June 1994, you deemed it right to entrust me with the heavy task of leading the transitional government.

Here we are today before you to write together a new page in our history. It is unnecessary to recall the painful events of these last four years. We all share this experience, and it appeals to us each day to wake up to our senses. Our people's survival and the credibility of its leaders depends on it. Africa and the world are looking at us; we do not have the right to make mistakes. We must stop the disaster. Our people can no longer stand it. Let us together decide to accept the challenges and give our people a reason to hope. [applause]

History teaches us that in all human institutions the responsibility of success or failure depends on the actions of each and every one. However, it must be admitted that the moral responsibility of any failure or success falls on their leaders. The situation is difficult, very difficult, but we should not get discouraged. Rather, we must act fast and well. Our people can no longer wait. [applause]

Let us all commit ourselves to making efforts in order to get out of the present situation and be driven only by the desire to reconstruct our country and restore to it the place it deserves in the community of nations. The country lacks an important portion of its people whom I am solemnly calling upon today to take our outstretched hand and contribute their quota to the improvement of living conditions of our people. [applause]

Some portfolios were purposely left vacant as a guide and this is to prove once again our good faith. Since no interests were expressed on the other side, just the desire to join us will obviously modify the structure of the present team. Things are falling apart around us: interminable war in Angola, violence in Congo, massacre in Burundi, and genocide in Rwanda. Central Africa is really sick! The situation on our borders is even more alarming because Zaire is neither prepared nor organized to cope with it. For lack of resources it cannot even care for those coming in to seek refuge on its territory. Zaire is experiencing the most serious economic and social crisis of its history. This has led to a deep moral crisis which has put the very foundation of our society to a serious test. As the guarantor of the social order, the state has for a long time given up its responsibilities. It can no longer assume its basic responsibility in the fields of justice and security. There is total social and economic disorder. The economy has been damaged and has become obsolete. The country's agriculture is archaic and deficient. The education system is unsuitable and out-dated. The social situation and health situation are catastrophic. The country has a huge domestic and external debt compared to available means. It has recorded an unprecedented public finance deficit, with an ill-conceived and badly implemented monetary reform and completely destroyed basic infrastructure.

To address a crisis of such scope, we must draw up a very elaborate program which includes short-, medium-, and long-term actions and requires substantial financial resources. In short, everything has to be done all over again and only bold reforms in the areas of justice, returning soldiers to the barracks, economy and finance, currency, public corporations, health, and education will enable us to restore confidence in our people and begin rebuilding once more, bearing in mind the principles of decentralization and national unity.

The government should therefore design its program to cover its term, but the implementation should be spread out in accordance with the Constitution, aiming first at limited objectives. Our approach will hinge on specific, basically short-term actions which will enable us to achieve significant results within a short time. This program will have a dual purpose: alleviate the effects of the crisis in a way that will reduce the misery of the people [applause], and stabilize the political, economic, and social situation so as to create a conducive environment for the speedy implementation of a sustained economic recovery program.

To this end, the first priority will be to create a political climate that will make our people feel secure and restore the confidence of partners at home and abroad. The implementation of this ambitious reform program calls for efficiency and cohesion in the functioning of institutions. The government, in accordance with Article 75 of the Transitional Constitutional Act [ACT], will conduct the nation's policy under the supervision of your august assembly. The hard times we are going through necessitate the efforts of everyone to be aimed at the common

objective. No need to add a political crisis to this economic, social, and moral crisis.

The reforms we are going to undertake aim to establish the authority of the state; inject sanity into the economic, financial, and monetary sectors; rehabilitate basic infrastructure; give a new lease on life to our education and health system; and guarantee a preeminent place for our agriculture.

On the first objective, the idea is to strengthen the authority of the state and build a democratic and balanced society in which the rules of probity and the principles of tolerance and fairness are better observed. The government will particularly ensure that the job of parliament is facilitated. Hence, it will establish a relationship of trust with the HCR-PT. It will encourage parliamentary initiatives and cooperate in the HCR-PT's deliberations. However, it recalls the provisions of Article 88 of the ACT which stipulates that the government shall be notified of all bills, and shall submit its remarks to the executive body of the HCR-PT within 10 days of the notification, before such bills are debated and voted.

In view of the shortness of the transition and the extent of the task, certain items listed on your April session timetable constitute priorities for the government. These include various bills on: 1994 finances, organization and function of the public media, press, Bank of Zaire reform, and the Higher Defense Council.

Second, the improvement of the functioning of the judiciary is, under a republican regime, a prime objective. Today, Zairians distrust their legal system while the judiciary itself distrusts the state and is uncertain about its mission, concerned about the inadequacy of the resources needed for its functioning, and worried about seeing its material and moral status jeopardized. In order to better ensure the independence of the judicial sector, judiciary reforms will be proposed to you in order to protect judges' careers from political or other forms of pressures. This is an urgent task. [applause]

Furthermore, the courts and public prosecutors' offices will be asked to independently and objectively investigate and judge with dispatch cases brought before them in full conformity with the law. We need to dissipate the heavy malaise which hangs over our Republic; where the power of money, clans, families, and friendship fetter the judiciary, subjugate judges, and distract them from their duty. The Higher Council of the Judiciary must, without a corporatist spirit, reprimand such unprofessional conduct. I would like the ordinary man to once again have confidence in our judiciary, in its perception of duty, and its sense of responsibility towards the nation. To this end, essential measures will be taken to improve their material and working conditions in order to restore to them the prestigious position that they must hold in society.

Third, how can we overlook the fact that the Zairian public administration, which in the past was the object

of admiration because of its quality and impartiality, is in a crisis situation? The administration is disregarded, criticized, and seriously threatened by politics, tribalization, corruption, and confusion. [applause] Restructuring the civil service, improving the status of the government worker, and restoring disciplinary measures appear to me as priorities. [applause] The respect of the State and the people's adherence to the emerging democracy depend on this. We are asking the ministers to strictly comply with the rules when appointing their aides. Their number must be restricted to the minimum, they must work closely with their departments, and carry out their mission by giving precedence to the general interest.

Territorial administration must also be reviewed and adapted to the management of the transition. [applause] The April session timetable also deals with the amendment of the Decentralization Law. The government's concern is to make decentralization the driving force behind the development of the grass roots. Territorial administration needs to be revamped.

Monsignor chairman, distinguished members of the Executive Bureau, honorable members of the HCR-PT, a better security situation for all is an imperative demand in a Republican state. The current upsurge in delinquency and crime is of great concern to our compatriots, and affects the most vulnerable among us.

The government [passage indistinct]. I am thinking mainly of the security forces and the magistrates, who should repress any form of organized delinquency and crime in the streets, as well as the phenomenon of armed groups, which is on the rise. This action should be carried out through a better organization of our judicial system, from Criminal Investigation Department officers and the Department of the Public Prosecutor, to competent judges, while respecting our legal institutions and citizens' legitimate rights. The state authority should be strengthened and extended everywhere so that Republican laws prevail. All security services shall be reorganized, and should recover their true place in the public service, by strictly abiding by the statutes governing them. They cannot, under any circumstance, replace either the Department of the Public Prosecutor or our judges. [applause]

A democratic state is a nation proud of its identity, a guarantor of its own cohesion with faith in its future. It is a nation which knows how to show hospitality but which intends to preserve its own special character. This means that aliens who have chosen to live in our country must abide by our laws and regulations. [applause] Unfortunately, a good number of them reside illegally in the country, replace the state authorities, use and misuse the security forces, and get involved in corrupt practices, such as smuggling, customs fraud, and tax evasion. [applause]

The time has come for us to differentiate the good from the bad. [applause] Those who have chosen Zaire as their

second fatherland and are moved by a sincere desire to reside in our country peacefully and legally should make it rapidly known, and the government will in turn claim its rights on these persons.

A republican state stands for institutions adapted to our times. The transitional institutions appear to have well-constructed principles and essential methods of operation based on consultation and cooperation. They are mainly good because of the balanced and equitable sharing of power within them. The state must, at all costs, preserve these institutions. Institutions also depend on the human beings managing them. These persons should, in the superior interest of the nation, make extra efforts to get fully involved in the institutions to enable our country to reach the Third Republic in concord and peace.

Being a democratic state also means having a free and independent media. Freeing the public media and organizing the modalities for exercising media freedom constitute priority tasks for the government.

Under the Constitution, all Zairians have the right to freely express their opinions and feelings mainly through statements, in writing, and in pictures, without prejudice to law and order, the right to write, and good (?manners). Unfortunately, the so-called free media daily violates the people's right to information and truth, manipulates, misinforms, and lies to the public opinion with the aim of causing harm. The media code of conduct should make journalists face their responsibility and know their duties and rights. All these are also the demands of democracy in a law-abiding state. The journalist's freedom ends where that of others begins. [applause] Journalists must know that there is no freedom without a sense of responsibility and that contrary to what they believe—that they are allowed to do whatever they want—they can tarnish others' reputation and honor through their actions. [applause]

Pending the adoption and promulgation of the law on the public media, the government will regulate the air time devoted to political activities without any discrimination. Furthermore, it calls on politicians to adopt a code of good conduct in all political debates on radio and television. [applause] One can firmly defend one's opinions while remaining courteous, tolerant, and respectful of others in spirit and form. Our political radio and television programs should reflect our political culture, otherwise democracy will only be a mirage.

The Republican State also stands for a strong, disciplined, well-equipped, well-trained, and motivated Army. The dilapidated state and current malaise in our Army is a challenge to us all. It needs to be reorganized and adapted to the various changes going on both inside and outside our country. The Army should, at this crucial stage for our nation, specifically become an Army in the service of development. The government will, as soon as possible, organize a general conference on the Army, in accordance with the wishes of the Sovereign

National Conference. Its recommendations will serve as a bill, which will be submitted to you for study and adoption. In the meantime, I have asked the minister of national defense to ban all units of the Armed Forces from roaming about in uniform with weapons, if they are not on duty. [applause] This type of activity is dangerous to public order. The rehabilitated military police corps should stop and reverse this degradation. Once the legal provisions have been put in place, the Army's actions will be improved thus making it more effective in the prevention and repression of behavior contrary to military discipline. It is evident that in regard to this new policy, units assigned to protect people but who do not have that right, should be withdrawn as soon as possible.

Monsignor chairman, distinguished members of the Bureau. Honorable members of the High Council of the Republic, before the constitutional referendum is organized, and free and open elections take place at all levels, the government will carry out a census and identification of its citizens.

On the foreign scene, we cannot fail to note the role that the international community has played in the democratization process of our country. This contribution was so positive that today it has translated into the setting up of transitional institutions. I sincerely thank the United Nations, the OAU, countries of the troika—Belgium, United States, and France—without forgetting other countries like Germany, Canada and Great Britain who also played a significant role. If the opposition has remained on the political scene despite its delinquency, it is thanks to efforts made by these friendly countries for a balanced and equitable share of power.

Now that Zaire has set up a government involving everybody, as demanded by all the political class in accordance with the spirit and letter of the constitutional act, the international community should accompany Zaire in this last phase of the transition so that social peace would be guaranteed and allow for the organization of free and transparent elections and the establishment of institutions of the Third Republic. Nobody needs to be reminded here that following a poorly launched transition, Zaire was cut off from the outside world. Our first preoccupation will be to get out of this diplomatic isolation and revive the dialogue with the international community. Rekindling both bilateral and multilateral cooperation, especially with the IMF, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the European Union is a priority objective for the government. In order for Zaire to restore its foreign credibility, it should meet its obligations with all these partners.

The difficulties now faced by the country do not, however, allow for a speedy conclusion of a structural adjustment program with the IMF. The chaos resulting from the disadvantages of an unduly long transition will be ironed out through a structural adjustment program, drawn up together with the Bretton Woods institutions without this leading immediately to a program financially supported by the latter.

As for our bilateral partners, especially France, the United States, Italy, Japan, Great Britain, Germany, and Canada, we request that they renew the cooperation agreements which have always existed but were suspended for one reason or the other. It is of crucial importance that this cooperation resume and that Zaire be able once more to receive substantial humanitarian aid. Our country will also look up to our partners for assistance in the area of balance of payments and for a reconsideration of debt cancellations which were granted us but not executed. This will enable us to allocate available resources to productive economic activity and, thereby, put our people back to work.

On 14 January 1993 in Kinshasa, envoys of Belgium, the U.S., and France handed over to the president of the Republic, the HCR-PT, and the government an aide-memoire in which they pledged to contribute toward Zaire's recovery.

This assistance includes an increase in humanitarian aid, programs set up by benevolent private organizations and governments, and technical support—with the necessary personnel—for the implementation of economic reforms. These countries are also willing to give assistance for the preparation and monitoring of elections.

Monsignore Chairman, distinguished members of the bureau, honorable advisers to the Republic, the real causes of the problems facing Zaire today are to be found in the political and economic mistakes of the past. The lack of adjustment to macroeconomic upheavals triggered an increase in inflation, a reduction in the exchange rate, and a crisis in the balance of payments. These factors have, in their turn, engendered a reduction in investments and slow growth. To all these problems should be added the disintegration of the banking system and a currency shortage. At a time when governments are seeking our confidence, it is essential for the people to know the state in which the nation is, notably, the state of public finance, private and public enterprises, details on our resources, both in national and foreign currencies, the state of our basic infrastructures, the ability to produce and consume, and the management of the Bank of Zaire.

Zaire is a country in crisis, submerged in multiple socioeconomic problems that we experience every day. It would be time consuming to name all our problems. Where will we start? Internal production is decreasing, and the major cause of this decline is the failure of the General Quarries and Mines Companies [GECAMINE]. Since 1990, the Gross National Product [GNP] has experienced negative growth, whereas the population has grown at a rate of 3.1 per annum. The Bank of Zaire stated that in 1993, our GNP dropped 16.4 percent, and that for the last three years the continuous deterioration in the GNP came to around 30.6 percent.

Monsignore Chairman, distinguished members of the bureau, honorable advisers to the Republic, the production of GECAMINE represented less than 47 metric tons

of copper in 1993, which is 10 percent of its established production capacity. Its production continues to decrease, and will be even weaker by 1994. This same decreasing tendency is also noticeable as far as cobalt and zinc production is concerned. The problems facing GECAMINE lie not only in delays recorded in the implementation of its investment program, but also in strikes, social and interethnic tensions, the theft of production tools, and transportation difficulties.

Gold production in 1993 amounted to only 1.4 metric tons, against 4.6 metric tons in 1990. The weak gold production is also explained by fraud and currency shortages. Oil production is also decreasing—around 8 million barrels in 1993 against 10 million in 1991, following a lack of investment in this sector. As for diamonds, its production amounted to 15.6 million carats in 1993, against 22 million in 1986.

Like mining production, agricultural production is stagnating, if not regressing. Despite large national resources, food production is still marked by a chronic deficits. So, the country can only feed its population by importing certain staples, like maize, rice, wheat, sugar, meat, and fish. For some decades now, agricultural services have been retarded. The main causes for this are the absence of institutional and personnel structures, as well as the precariousness of financial resources. Agricultural extension services are badly organized, poorly coordinated, and generally have no impact on the behavior of farmers or on production.

The state of the transportation and telecommunications network is one of the major obstacles to the commercialization of food, industrial, and export products production—and this also thwarts the distribution of imports and consumer goods to the hinterlands. Very long periods are needed—sometimes over six months—to ship out products through the national network. The manufacturing sector is thwarted by successive looting, administrative harassment, and above all by institutional and monetary instability.

Concerning the transportation situation, we must note that it is in a state of advanced dilapidation. This degradation is attributable to mismanagement in the few public enterprises in question and to a lack of spare parts, skilled labor, and maintenance equipment. The deterioration of road, rail, maritime, and air transportation (?is significant). And yet, because of the semi-landlocked situation of the country, the reduction of transportation costs is of primary importance for the proper running of the economy.

In fact, though the country has nearly 5,000 km of railroad, the usage capacity of our railway network ranges from 20 to 30 percent, and the rail tracks are in such bad shape that they can only be used in certain places with a reduction in [words indistinct]. There is sometimes a shortage of locomotive engines, and the number of coaches is insufficient. Zaire has 13,000 km of navigable waterways. The boats of the Zairian

National Transport Company, the main river transportation company, regularly sink because of their state of decay. Those still operational are in a very deplorable state [word indistinct]. The Zairian road network runs to about 150,000 km, but the Highways Authority only maintains 50,000 km. of it. Unfortunately, the activities of the Highways Authority have ground to a halt following the suspension of international cooperation, and the absence of means of [words indistinct].

Finally, out of nearly 100 airports, airfields, and landing strips, a good number of cannot be used for lack of maintenance—although there still exists the curious phenomenon of a flourishing private airlines business. Nonetheless, one must deplore the fact that many aircraft in service in our country no longer meet international safety standards. The government must rapidly put a stop to this situation through the strict implementation of current regulations.

Monsignor chairman, distinguished bureau members, honorable parliamentarians; our difficulties stem from the structural deficit of state budget, which is mainly financed through the creation of currency [words indistinct]. State revenue does not meet constantly mounting expenditures. The growth of the money supply over and above the [word indistinct] is the cause of the depreciation of the [words indistinct]. It is noteworthy that, in 1993, government expenditures were (?five times) higher than revenue. Deficits exceeded recorded expenses by 77 percent.

[Words indistinct] (?are) almost nonexistent, and cannot even cover salary expenses for the civil service. This situation is due to the fall in production, indiscriminate overspending of revenues, and poor management of human resources by [words indistinct] of the general directorate of [word indistinct]. Money is often disbursed, without regard for the budget. The budget deficit currently stands at about 20 percent of the Gross Domestic Product, against an average of 5 percent for the previous years.

Monsignor Chairman, distinguished members of the HCR-PT executive committee, honorable councillors, the financing of [words indistinct] of the state budget [passage indistinct] (?marginalization) of the banks in their financial intermediaries's role. [passage indistinct]

The money supply was in line with [words indistinct], compared with its level since (?1972) [passage indistinct]

Monsignor Chairman, distinguished members of the HCR-PT executive committee, and honorable councillors, lasting development comes from the grass-roots level—it is not imposed from the top. Our people should know that the above-mentioned development program can only be implemented if there is a social truce. This is why the government will initiate the signing of a social pact with all our social partners, in order to help Zaire get back to work. As John F. Kennedy, the late American president said, "Since man is the cause of his own problems, he is the one who can solve them."

Monsignor Chairman, distinguished members of the HCT-PT executive committee, honorable councillors, [passage indistinct], the program that I have just (?presented) to you, and whose principles I call on you to approve, marks a departure from [word indistinct] management. (?It will help) Zaire better prepare for [words indistinct]. We should be neither pessimistic nor discouraged. We should (?work hard) to make the results of our efforts felt rapidly. Zaire's credibility, both inside and outside the country, must be restored, the security of people and goods ensured, (?justice made more independent), administration made more efficient, and the Central Bank made more (?efficient). Also, the degradation of the political and economic situation [words indistinct], balance should be restored in [word indistinct] and economy, and (?economic) recovery (?achieved). (?Thus) confidence will then be restored [passage indistinct].

Zairians should be ready to make efforts, work, and [words indistinct] our objective is to bring together the greatest number of Zairians for this work toward recovery, without partisan spirit, and with tolerance and understanding. I will always remain open to consultation. The rallying cry of all Zairians [words indistinct] is that we should neither [word indistinct] or threatened. The government is calling on you to join in a program of great hope for development, unity, and tolerance.

In pursuance of Article 78 of the (?9) April Constitution [words indistinct] responsibility of my government on the present program that I kindly call on the HCR-PT to approve. [applause] In accordance with Article 78, I request your confidence and support for a recovery and reform program which concerns most of the sectors of national life.

Monsignor Chairman, distinguished members of the HCR-PT executive committee, honorable councillors, in conclusion, please allow me to thank you for the hope you repose in me [words indistinct] but to the service rendered in the past by the man to the nation. I can assure you that my commitment to this program is total. [Words indistinct] I have no other personal ambitions than to serve. This homage is, according to me, also paid to the spirit of rigor during the four years of rigorous and [words indistinct] to make our people realize that prosperity is neither [word indistinct] nor acquired in laxity, [words indistinct], by working in discipline.

This is why I call on all the people, all (?our) compatriots—whatever their [word indistinct] to be disciplined to help our ailing country [words indistinct]. You should not hesitate to support the government, which needs your confidence to assume its heavy responsibility. This task will be difficult to (?continue), dangerous [words indistinct] (?We pledge to) assume our responsibility before God, Zaire, and all the Zairians—whatever their opinions. [passage indistinct]

Monsignor Chairman, distinguished members of the HCR-PT executive committee, honorable councillors, a page of our country's long history has just been turned. [passage indistinct]

UDPS Says France Ferrying Arms to UNITA

MB1207082094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] (Francois Takese), president of Zaire's Union for Democracy and Social Progress, UDPS, says the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is receiving weapons from France through the Zairian town of Goma. Speaking to the Portuguese news agency, LUSA, and Portugal's Radio and Television Service, (Takese) said Mobutu is a liar, a man with no scruples who disregards his own word.

[Begin recording] [(Takese), in French fading into Portuguese translation] Mobutu's problem with Angola is that Zaire plays the role of France's gendarme in central Africa. Mobutu is going to deceive Mandela. He is a liar. He will not say anything that is worth while. He supports Savimbi 100 percent. Weapons go through Zaire to Angola. Right now weapons sent from France allegedly to Rwanda have already gone to Angola to support rebel Savimbi's UNITA.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you know of any such instances?

[(Takese)] Yes. There was the instance when combat vehicles were disembarked in Goma and sent to Kisanгани. Yet, there is no war in Kisanгани. Where are those weapons going? [end recording]

Tanzania

Government Remains Neutral in Rwandan Conflict

*EA0807193594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Jul 94*

[Text] The government has said it does not support the massacres in Rwanda or embrace the killers. A statement issued at the regular Friday press briefing at the State House in Dar es Salaam said that as a mediator in the Rwandan conflict, Tanzania has been very careful not to support or favor either side in the conflict. President Ali Hassan Mwinyi stressed in the statement that the issue of resolving the conflict in Rwanda lies with the Rwandans themselves and that the international community can only support their reconciliatory efforts. The president said Tanzania was interested to see that peace and tranquility return to Rwanda as the killings and chaotic state there also affect the development of Tanzania. He said the government is taking very seriously the welfare of Tanzania and its people in relation to the Rwandan issue and will continue to mediate in the conflict until durable peace returns to the war-torn nation.

To Work With UNHCR To Return Refugees

*EA1107185394 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has reiterated Tanzania's objective: to continue assisting the realization of permanent peace in Rwanda through a process of concessions, as stipulated in the Arusha peace accord. The president said this today during discussions with UN high commissioner for refugees, Mrs. Ogata, who visited him at State House in Dar es Salaam. President Mwinyi agreed with Mrs. Ogata to work with the UNHCR toward the desired final objective, to facilitate the return of all refugees to their countries of origin.

Mrs. Ogata, who has just returned from a visit of refugee camps in Ngara District, supported Tanzania's stand in dealing with the Rwandan refugee problem in the country. She said it was unfair for the Tanzanian Government to be blamed for refusal to overstep its rightful humanitarian role as host to a multitude of Rwandan refugees. Mrs. Ogata also paid tribute to Tanzanians for the sacrifices that they have made to refugees in terms of environmental degradation, and sharing their meagre resources with displaced neighbors.

The two sides agreed on the need to lobby for international support for increased assistance to the refugees and the Tanzanians living within refugee camps.

Uganda

Election Results Nullified in Eastern District

*EA0907150094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 1700 GMT 8 Jul 94*

[Text] The results of Mbale municipality constituent assembly elections have been nullified. In a ruling delivered by the chief magistrate, Mbale, Mr. Stephen Musoke, said the elections were manned by gross misconduct and irregularities. Mr. Musoke further said that the election malpractices were overworked as trivial by the electoral officials, including the CA [Constituent Assembly] commissioner. The petition was filed against Mr. George Masika, who has been CA delegate for Mbale municipality, by Mr. James Wapakhabulo, now chairman of the Constituent Assembly.

The chief magistrate said that the 169 votes, which were either wrongly rejected or cast for Mr. Wapakhabulo, were not included in the final results. He said it was upon the Constituent Assembly commission to organize another election.

Defense Minister Modise Views Budget, Arms Sales
AU1107134194 Vienna PROFIL in German 11 Jul 94 p 52

[Interview with Defense Minister Joe Modise by Johannes Dieterich in Pretoria; date not given: "Everyone Is Doing It"]

[Text] [Dieterich] Mr. Modise, the entire world is disarming. Only South Africa's defense budget is rising. This year's budget is increasing to 1.3 billion rand (4.5 million schillings).

[Modise] The defense budget was slashed by 45 percent over the past four years. Eventually it reached the absolute lower limit of tolerability. The 1.3 billion Rand extra that are now coming to the defense budget should cover the cost of integrating the African National Congress army into the South African Army.

[Dieterich] You also want to buy new military equipment. But before the elections, you were still in favor of a reduction in military spending.

[Modise] Have you seen our equipment? Some of it is completely out of date. New equipment is expensive. Ships are expensive, so are aircraft. South Africa has not bought any aircraft for many years.

[Dieterich] Do you really need new ships and aircraft?

[Modise] Yes, unless you suggest we disarm ourselves completely and throw the old garbage onto the trash heap. But your country cannot afford that, and neither can ours. Not even neutral Switzerland can afford it.

[Dieterich] President Nelson Mandela supports the UN resolution calling for gradual world-wide disarmament. Do you?

[Modise] Of course. If everyone disarms, and no one can threaten us, we too will disarm.

[Dieterich] But South Africa has no enemy.

[Modise] Does Austria have one?

[Dieterich] Well, Russia is not far away, and Russia's actions are unforeseeable.

[Modise] Angola's actions are just as unforeseeable. Angola is unstable. We have the same fears as you.

[Dieterich] And you think South Africa needs an arms industry?

[Modise] We are keeping an arms industry going. One can never relax, otherwise one gets overtaken. We cannot do without this industry. We are half First World, half Third World. If we abandon the arms industry, we will rapidly slip into the Third World.

[Dieterich] You want to salvage the arms industry by increasing the export of weapons?

[Modise] Everyone is doing that. Armaments are enormously expensive. No country can afford to maintain an arms industry just to satisfy its own needs. One cannot expect South Africa to be an exception. We sell whatever we produce. In that way we finance the production of our own equipment.

[Dieterich] Who do you want to sell your weapons to?

[Modise] To the Middle East and to Malaysia, for example.

[Dieterich] To Africa, too?

[Modise] We are looking to Africa, the Far East, the Middle East, and Europe. We will sell to those who want to buy. But Africa has no enemy, and in any case we will not encourage countries that are hardly able to feed themselves to buy weapons from us.

[Dieterich] What are your feelings when you watch people in Rwanda being massacred with South African weapons?

[Modise] It was wrong to send weapons to Rwanda. We have stopped the deliveries. And we will not deliver any weapons to Angola or Mozambique, just as we are not delivering any to Somalia or Sudan.

[Dieterich] How do you know that a country that is currently calm will not stage a bloody conflict soon?

[Modise] That is what the secret services are for; they are suppose to know. The conflict in Rwanda is not new, it has existed for years. Rwanda was a mistake; we should not sell to conflict areas. But you can ask your country the same question. Your country is also selling weapons.

[Dieterich] One question about your weapons purchases. Do the Germans also want to sell you weapons?

[Moise] The Germans, the Danes, the Spaniards, the French—they all want to sell. But they must also see what kind of weapons we have on offer. Trade cannot be a one-way street. We also do not have any money. They must make us able to buy their weapons.

[Dieterich] As defense minister, you are in charge of a sensitive area. Is the old guard in the army trying to sabotage you?

[Modise] So far, no. And I do not think that lies in anyone's interests. This ministry is also the ministry of the old guard, and they want the ministry to work because it protects them. If they sabotage it, they destroy the very mechanism that represents their interests.

ANC-NP Tussle for Control of Intelligence Service
MB1107114594 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jul 94 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Esther Waugh]

[Text] A tussle for control of the country's intelligence service is developing between the National Party [NP] and the ANC. A Government source said a proposal has been made in terms of which an integrated service—incorporating the National Intelligence Service (NIS), the ANC's security and intelligence department and homeland intelligence agencies—will report directly to the president.

In terms of the proposal, a Secretary of State Security will administer the new national intelligence agency. It is understood that President Nelson Mandela and Deputy President F.W. de Klerk have met several times on the issue. ANC sources said the party wanted Mandela to have ultimate control over the intelligence service.

NP sources, on the other hand, have noted that the ANC holds political control over the police and defence force through Safety and Security Minister Sidney Mufamadi and Defence Minister Joe Modise. A decision on the restructuring and control of the NIS is expected to be taken by the Cabinet next month.

Government To Consider Foreign Investment Guarantees

MB1107170994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] The minister of trade and industry, Mr. Trevor Manuel, says the government is to give attention to measures to guarantee foreign investment. Speaking to British business leaders in Pretoria, Mr. Manuel said that South Africa would not be able to sustain democracy unless it received significant foreign investment.

He said the Reconstruction and Development Program would be driven largely by the links between the private sector and countries such as Britain.

UK Trade Secretary Heseltine on Foreign Investment

MB1107141294 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jul 94 p 9

[Interview with UK Secretary of State for Trade and Industry Michael Heseltine by THE STAR London bureau chief Alan Robinson; place and date not given]

[Text] What are the main factors deterring British investors from investing in SA [South Africa]?

South Africa has gone through a period of historic change, and investors are always cautious in the face of change. They naturally hold back to see how the political transformation is going to settle down and how the atmosphere is going to develop. Obviously and very excitingly, the changes have got off to a very good beginning, and I think the scale and number of people coming with me is an indication of the interest that exists in this country. British business has always been a very big investor in South Africa and although that position

has sadly weakened in recent years for very obvious reasons, there is a very considerable will to try to restore that position.

U.S. investors have apparently been put off investing in SA because they find it hard to believe that the transition process has panned out so peacefully. Do you think the success of your mission will inspire the Americans to come back?

The Americans make their own decisions, but my pre-occupation is to see South Africa a success in its new structure and political complexion, and the interest of the British government is to help in any way it can in that process. Obviously, expanding the trading position of South Africa is at the heart of the government's first objective and the more successful they are the more South Africa will gain, the more Africa will gain and the more the world will gain.

How do you see South Africa shaping up as an emerging market against other global emerging markets?

I think it's going to depend upon the success of its evolution ... the political evolution. The fact is the world has shrunk beyond any historic understanding. There is today vast choice for companies, for investors' funds and they roam the world looking for the most profitable outlets and the most stable situations.

They are quite difficult to persuade and very easy to deter. So every country has a very considerable invested interest in providing a climate that is attractive for these footloose international funds. Businesses don't invest unless they can see profit, security and the freedom to return their profits.

If SA were to abolish exchange control and the two-tier currency system, would it attract heightened investment?

It would encourage investors because it would show that their funds are mobile and without restraint. But it (abolishing exchange control) also has another very important consequence. It is such a gesture of confidence by the government of the country concerned in its economic viability. We (Britain) took that decision in 1979 and we believe that it was part of the economic revolution that has brought about such a transformation here in Britain.

Do you believe the decision in 1979 led to the boom Britain experience in the '80s?

I wouldn't quite say that it led to the boom. It led significantly to the flow of inward investment into this country which was an important part of the transformation.

Are you confident that the new SA Government will pursue "correct" economic policies—free market strategies, lower tax rates, reduced State interference in the economy, and fiscal and monetary discipline?

That is happening in every successful economy in the world virtually without exception. The interesting thing that is happening, looking across the world at all sorts of political systems and economies, is that there is virtually no exception to the methods and lessons that are being applied and learnt.

The fact is that the idea that governments can borrow or raise money by taxation on the scale that industrial and commercial change requires is no longer credible. And so governments across the world are turning to the private sector, to an enterprise culture, to a benign tax regime and recognise that without that they will not attract people.

Do you believe that following SA's transition to full democracy and its return to the Commonwealth, it will receive special treatment from the UK government—long-term loans at low interest rates, increased British tourism, investment and trade incentives?

Well, we are not very keen on subsidisation and we don't give specific trade incentives other than credit guarantees of the sort you associate with export credit guarantee funds.

But we do make a lot of effort to familiarise our businessmen with the opportunities. The delegation that I'm leading is very large by British standards, the largest that I've personally been involved in, and it is indicative of the enthusiasm and interest.

FORTUNE magazine recently speculated that SA could become a world economic power in the next 10 years. Would you agree with that prediction, and what would it take?

It is a very exciting possibility. But of course the decisions rest in the hands of South Africa and its leaders and its people. They have immense natural resources and wealth, they have the skills and the industrial background to lead Africa, to give a huge injection to the prosperity of the African people away from and beyond the frontiers of South Africa itself. Those opportunities, coupled with the right political framework and the appropriate economic policies, present a very exciting potential which her friends very much hope will be fulfilled. But it is the decisions of South Africa which will determine whether it is or not.

Among the organisations and people in your mission, there are many involved in the defence and arms business. We all know that South Africa has tendered to supply Britain with the Rooivalk [red falcon] helicopter and Britain in turn would like to sell corvettes to SA. Would arms trade be part of the discussions on your mission and specifically these two deals?

This is essentially a matter for my colleague the Secretary of State for Defence, but I am there as a member of the British government and if these issues are raised with me I shall be well briefed to respond. We have a very full programme and a whole range of matters can be raised.

Announces Small-Business Investment Plan

*MB1207140094 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1324 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Johannesburg July 12 SAPA—British Board of Trade President Michael Heseltine announced Tuesday [12 July] a R11.4-million [rand] scheme for the promotion of small UK business investment in South Africa. The scheme, to be known as the British Investment in South Africa Promotion Scheme (BIS), comes on top of agreements with Britain's Commonwealth Development Corporation [CDC] to facilitate aid for development and business projects in SA.

Addressing the South African Britain Trade Association [Sabrita], Mr Heseltine said the small to medium enterprise [SME] sector was a key ingredient in spreading national wealth. That approach was vital to underpin the parliamentary democracy in SA.

Investment by Britain's SME sector would be through partnerships which could enable British and South African firms to "take on the best of the world together".

Mr Heseltine's delegation to the country of close to 70 companies includes large corporations as well as a significant number of small firms. "You must create a climate in which a small entrepreneurial culture can explode," he told Sabrita members in Johannesburg.

"The wealth this country is capable of generating, (and) its natural resources are seen as the basis for an economic renaissance spreading beyond South Africa."

Mr Heseltine believed SA's economic regeneration would help to build the economies of its neighbours and, consequently, improve social stability in the region.

He said the BIS would include a pre-investment feasibility study and local employee training scheme to help firms with training costs. The investing company would be eligible to claim up to 50 per cent of the costs it incurs, with a maximum allocation of R285,000 a company.

Trade between the Britain and South Africa totalled R5.6-billion last year, while British investments in South Africa are estimated at R60-billion. Some 60 British firms have invested in South Africa since economic sanctions started easing with political reform in 1990.

Finance Minister Derek Keys and Mr Heseltine signed an accord Monday for the CDC, the foreign aid arm of the British Government, to operate in South Africa. The CDC said it would study investment opportunities in South Africa and provide financial and technical assistance for suitable projects.

New Finance Minister Discusses Economic Prospects
PM0907081094 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
in English 9 Jul 94 p B4

[Report on interview with Finance Minister-designate Chris Liebenberg by Alec Russell in Johannesburg on 8 July; from the "Business News" section]

[Text] Johannesburg—South Africa's finance minister-in-waiting Chris Liebenberg yesterday broke a three-day silence since his appointment to give a confident, yet conservative, policy statement which should prove reassuring to the jittery markets.

His message was well-timed coming as the largest British trade mission to South Africa prepared to leave for a week-long visit led by Michael Heseltine, President of the Board of Trade. The 60-strong delegation of prominent businessmen representing a variety of sectors arrives tomorrow.

On the eve of their departure, Mr Heseltine said it was of the one the most significant trade missions he had led.

"Competition to trade will be intense and I want to make sure that Britain gets in at the start, rather than waiting till later when our rivals will have the advantage," he said. "We cannot afford to be complacent, simply because we have good historical links."

Mr Heseltine will have been reassured in his mission by Mr Liebenberg's comments. The minister-designate made clear that Tuesday's shock resignation of the popular Derek Keys will have no effect on economic or fiscal policy.

"There could be a slight change in emphasis here or there but fundamentally it's (the policy) in place," he said in an interview with the DAILY TELEGRAPH. "I'm not the kind of man who would go in to make major changes so there is a Liebenberg monument."

"The markets must not expect 90 degree changes in policy, or major upheavals in philosophy or culture when I take over (in October after a transition alongside Mr Keys). The basic building blocks are in place."

Significantly he reiterated his predecessor's opposition to South Africa's two-tier exchange rate which was set up in the 1980s at a time of weakening investor confidence. But he could not give a timetable for the abolition of the financial rand, saying that these were still early days since the election.

Mr Keys' sudden, and as yet unexplained, resignation sent the local markets plummeting and has left them more nervous than at any time since before April's election. This has led to criticism of the government and in particular Mr Keys. Both have been accused of handling the affair irresponsibly and ineptly.

Mr Liebenberg, 59, a retired financier, cleared up one of the mysteries surrounding his appointment when he denied that he had attended any cabinet meetings before the news broke.

He said that he was first approached on his return from abroad on Monday when he was offered the post by President Nelson Mandela. He thought he would have a few days to mull over the offer but was forced to decide within 24 hours when Mr Keys' resignation was leaked, sending the markets into panic.

The minister was until last year head of Nedcor, one of South Africa's four largest financial houses. In his Johannesburg office yesterday he gave the impression of being a reliable defender of Mr Keys' legacy, even if he is lacking in his predecessor's charisma.

He will be the only unaligned minister in the cabinet and he sees this as an asset in the debates to come. With the departure of Mr Keys, a Nationalist, the constitution will have to be amended to allow for the allocation of another Nationalist minister.

The archetypal poker-faced banker, he did not come across as one who would readily divulge his inner thoughts. But at the thought of the constitution being changed to accommodate his new job he allowed himself a brief chuckle.

ANC Leaders in 'Bitter' Struggle Over Housing Plans

MB1007105194 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jul 94 p 1

[Report by Ray Hartley]

[Text] Two of the ANC's top leaders are engaged in a bitter power struggle over who controls housing in the country's most powerful province, the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging].

At odds are PWV Premier Tokyo Sexwale and National Housing Minister Joe Slovo, who have produced conflicting plans for delivering houses, identified by the ANC as the top priority in the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Mr. Sexwale rejects Mr. Slovo's housing plan because, he says, it will provide only "corrugated iron shacks" for the homeless in the province. And Mr. Slovo yesterday criticised Mr. Sexwale's housing plan for "chancing the housing future of the country in the hands of one construction company."

The two leaders and PWV Housing Minister Dan Mofokeng met yesterday afternoon in an effort to iron out their differences. Mr. Slovo declined to comment on the meeting, although he said he had commissioned a group of experts to evaluate Mr. Sexwale's plan.

According to Mr. Slovo's scheme, which was drafted in consultation with the National Housing Forum, the

ANC, the South African national Civic Organisation (Sanco), Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the private sector, 50,000 houses would be built in South Africa this year. The number of houses built would increase each year until 300,000 houses are constructed in the year 2001.

Mr. Sexwale's scheme, drafted by Mr. Bart Dorrestein of the major construction company Stocks and Stocks, proposes that R750-million [rands] of taxpayers' money and R4.5-billion from insurance houses be used to finance the building of 150,000 houses a year, starting this year.

Mr. Slovo said yesterday he only knew about Mr. Sexwale's scheme from media reports, which wrongly suggested he had approved the plan. "To date there has been no consultation between the PWV and myself on the plan.

"The policy of the National Housing Ministry remains unchanged. We are not repeating the old serviced site approach. We are going to build proper houses," Mr. Slovo said.

Mr. Dorrestein said this weekend that [Orange] Free State Premier Patrick Lekota and Eastern Transvaal Premier Mathews Phosa had also agreed to implement provincial housing schemes similar to that proposed by Mr. Sexwale.

Money from the national housing budget for Mr. Slovo's scheme was allocated to regional housing ministers yesterday afternoon. However, no money was made available for Mr. Sexwale's plan, which requires R750-million in government guarantees.

Meanwhile, the wheels appear to have come off private sector funding for Mr. Sexwale's plan. The Life Officer's Association has reportedly denied it would put up the R4.5-billion to fund the PWV Regional Community Bank—which was to oversee the lending of money to new homes owners.

A senior housing industry source has described the construction company's plan as "pie in the sky," adding that the business community has chosen to remain neutral because it fears Mr. Sexwale will blame it for the scheme's eventual collapse. "From a public policy point of view this thing is a disaster. It implies a tax on insurance companies to raise the R4.5-billion and a tax on the construction firms that participate. This will never fly."

Mr. Sexwale said construction work on show-houses in the PWV's six sub-regions would begin in three weeks, enabling prospective house buyers to choose the accommodation they needed. "This programme will begin to kickstart the whole economy. If this plan fails, the country goes down," he said.

Slovo, Sexwale To Hold Talks

MB1107174494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Excerpt] The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] provincial housing plan will be discussed on Wednesday at a meeting between Housing Minister Joe Slovo and PWV Premier Tokyo Sexwale. Today both denied weekend reports that they are at loggerheads about how to meet the housing crisis in the country. Caro Kriel reports:

[Begin recording] [Kriel] The PWV government has proposed to put up 150,000 low-cost houses per year to meet the needs in the province. This contrasts with National Housing Minister Joe Slovo's 50,000. Today he denied that figure, and said as many houses as possible were needed.

[Slovo] It's no use going in for this numbers game. We've got to all work together, and we are working with the provinces. We are not going to move without proper consultation with them and we hope that they don't move without proper consultation with us.

[Kriel] The PWV says it is going to honor its promise and that differences with the government were good for debate.

[PWV Housing Minister Dan Mofokeng] In terms of the conditions that exist in our province, a backlog of more than 600,000—if we are to deal with that backlog and subsequent increase needs for housing in the province, then we'll have to build the 150,000. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Ministers Warned Against Unrealistic Promises

MB1007110794 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jul 94 p 24

[Editorial: "Build a solid future, not false dreams"]

[Text] The present lack of decent housing for the poor can be blamed on apartheid or, if you prefer, on the whites, the capitalists, the colonialists or the Martians; but if nothing much happens soon to remedy the situation, the blame will fall squarely on the ANC.

Housing Minister Joe Slovo knows this, and so does Mr. Tokyo Sexwale, the charismatic and ambitious premier of the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], and they have now fallen to squabbling about the best solution. Mr. Sexwale wants 150,000 houses—fine houses, you understand, not shacks—within the year; Mr. Slovo, who also wants fine houses, with gardens and birds, says this is pie in the sky.

Mr. Slovo, blinded by ideological prejudice and recently converted to a belief (of sorts) in the markets, has made the solution much more difficult than it need have been. His insistence on solid, middle-class suburban houses, nice houses, has closed off their options.

For example, it would make much more sense, and have much more immediate beneficial effect, if the government started off by supplying potable water (which is the most pressing need of the poor), then sewerage, then electricity, then clinics, then schools, and finally perhaps houses. Where would people stay in the meantime? Obviously, in self-built shacks, like many millions of poor people in China, or India, or Latin America, or Lagos and Nairobi and Cairo. Whites in this country, privileged though they be today, have within living memory lived in dwellings built of wood and corrugated iron, and are no worse for it. Unhappily, Mr. Slovo's ritual ranting at "apartheid capitalists" has made it impossible for him to insist that we cut our cloth; he will not even mention the possibility. So he struggles to find money, to find resources, to find builders, and—on behalf of the central government—he pronounces the task impossible. For the ambitious Mr. Sexwale, anxious to demonstrate in his government of the PWV that he is fit for higher office, Mr. Slovo's handwringing is too good a political opportunity to miss.

So Mr. Sexwale, in co-operation with private sector companies (some of whom have been in the courts, one way and another, over the quality of their work in the past), comes up with a grander, quicker scheme that differs, conceptually, not at all from Mr. Slovo's. Both men are now condemned to feed the aspirations of the masses which they fear; both men, it seems all too likely, will find it impossible to fulfill those aspirations, and both will answer for their failure in 1999, or sooner.

The poor, meanwhile, will squat, or rent Zozo huts or shacks, or shelter under bridges, or skulk in public parks. They will do so in growing numbers, unless sufficient ground is provided for them under site-and-service schemes so that they can build their own shelters while Mr. Slovo and Mr. Sexwale dream their dreams.

Almost inevitably under these circumstances, housing has (only 70 days after the election!) become a political battlefield upon which the various factions of the ANC contend for public support. Such battles between regional and central governments are not, in themselves, necessarily harmful. The country's chances of successful democracy would in fact be enhanced if other provinces, where money is less plentiful, were to concentrate on supplying fresh water and primary health care, instead of expensive housing; the nation would soon see which province had the best results.

However, both Mr. Slovo and Mr. Sexwale are likely, quite soon, to be casting around for scapegoats among the banks, the construction companies, the "rich" (meaning the 900,000 or so taxpayers who earn more than R4,160 [rands] a month and who have been tapped for the wealth levy), or "the whites." This last possibility, especially, is ominous because some politicians will not hesitate to throw the country into race conflict, if they must, to protect their own hides.

Sensible people will read the wind, and hurry to persuade the ANC that there are better ways to go about sheltering people, and more pressing needs than middle-class, suburban houses (with birds), and that it is in the best interests of everybody, including the ANC leaders themselves, to refrain from building up aspirations that cannot be met.

Bank Official Not To Extend Tenure Over RDP Issue

MB1207081794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] A board member of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, who is accused of undermining the government's Reconstruction and Development Program [RDP], has advised the bank that he will not apply for a proposed six-month extension of his tenure. The problem began when objections were lodged over statements by Dr. Desmond Krogh at a board meeting in May. He allegedly conspired to undermine the RDP. Dr. Krogh later said that his views on the RDP had changed and he was the victim of a witch-hunt. The minister without portfolio, Mr. Jay Naidoo, said on Sunday that steps would be taken against those wanting to undermine the RDP. The acting chief executive of the Development Bank, Mr. N. T. Christodoulou, reaffirmed the bank's commitment to the RDP, saying that it had allocated considerable resources, time, and energy to the program at national, provincial, and local level.

Article Examines Reshaping of Police Force

MB0907141694 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 9-10 Jul 94 p 2

[Report by John Perlman]

[Text] The reshaping of South Africa's police force will take a significant step forward early next week with the publication in the Government Gazette of a proposed new Police Act, which drafters hope to put before Parliament by the end of the month.

Before that happens, though, individuals and organisations are being invited to comment on the draft legislation, which proposes channels for civilian influence over policing including a national policing foundation and community police forums, and sets out comprehensive grievance and dispute-resolution procedures for members of the force.

"We don't have to do this," says Khalik Mayet, a Johannesburg lawyer who is a member of the technical committee which drafted the legislation. "But we want to get as much discussed and thought out before-hand as possible. The relevant parliamentary standing committee can call interested parties in to comment on the Bill, but we don't want to rely on that alone."

The technical committee which drafted the legislation included both human rights lawyers and lawyers from

within the police. "It has involved matching new ideas against the knowledge and experience of people who know the realities of how policing works," Mayet says.

Now public input is critical to the success of the Act, but the process cannot be dragged out for too long. "We are anxious to get the Act out as soon as possible," he says.

"The national commissioner of police and the provincial commissioners cannot be appointed until there is a new Police Act. And the homeland police forces, while technically part of the South African Police Service, are in practice separate. One cannot begin to sort out the complexities of amalgamation and restructuring without a new Act."

A "major threat running through the draft legislation", Mayet says, is "an attempt to introduce a major civilian component to the police."

That is reflected both in "atmospheric changes"—like the name South African Police Service and the intention to replace military-style rankings with more "civilian titling", like superintendent and inspector—and in the establishment of new institutions.

The proposed legislation, now in its sixth draft, calls for a national policing foundation, which will be managed by a seven-person board, two of whom will be chosen by public nomination. It will undertake research into all aspects of policing, evaluate efficiency, and advise on "the integration of concerns of development and social welfare with those of safety and security".

The proposed legislation does not compel the Minister of Safety and Security to follow the foundation's suggestions. "But the reports will be made available for public scrutiny," Mayet says. "If the Minister is not going to heed good advice, that will be sufficient public pressure on him not to act carelessly."

The draft legislation also provides for a national training board, appointed by the Minister, and for the establishment of community police forums. The forums would promote "the accountability of the service to local communities and the co-operation of communities with the service". They would also monitor police efficiency, evaluate the provision of services and advise the police as to "local policing priorities."

The draft legislation does not set out how the forums should be set up, nor does it state categorically that each police station is required to have one. "This is an aspect we anticipate a lot of comment on," Mayet says. "You can take a narrow view of the forum's functions or a broad one."

The draft is more specific on the subject of provincial community police boards, which will be made up of representatives of the forums and people chosen for their "experiences and expertise" by the provincial Minister of Safety and Security.

The final pillar of the civilian involvement is an independent complaints mechanism (ICM), which is guaranteed in the constitution. "This body will have investigative powers and powers to make recommendations," Mayet says.

The ICM is likely to draw considerable comment. Human rights lawyers and others have in the past criticised the police for "investigating themselves" and might push for the ICM to have more local units and more resources.

The draft includes an entire chapter on labour relations, which makes it illegal for members of the service to go on strike "under any circumstances". It entitles them to join "any employee organisation of their choice" and establishes a negotiation forum which may resort to arbitration if disputes cannot be settled.

Other features of the draft legislation include:

- Extending the period within which civil claims against the police must be filed from five months to 12 months, and for longer if the courts so order.
- Empowering the national commissioner of police, who is appointed by the president, to deploy a national public order police unit in areas and circumstances where the provincial commissioner is unable to maintain order.
- Provision for local governments, with the consent of the relevant provincial Minister, to establish municipal or metropolitan police services, whose powers will be limited to crime prevention and the enforcement of municipal and metropolitan by-laws. The relevant local government would be responsible for funding this.

Police Protest Low Wages

MB0907115694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1025 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] Johannesburg July 9 SAPA—About 200 chanting and singing South African police marched through central Johannesburg on Saturday morning to protest against low pay and to press that other demands be addressed immediately. Watched by their on-duty colleagues, the off-duty members of the South African Police Union [SAPU] marched to John Vorster Square, where a memorandum of grievances was handed over to Col Dave Kortenhoeven, a representative of the Johannesburg district commissioner.

SAPU members want a salary increase of 40 per cent, the payment of the balance of allowances, and the removal of the police from the administration of the Public Service Commission [PSC].

SAPU organiser Bereng Kholoane said the union was not out to destabilise the country but simply to bring the plight of the police to the public's attention. The police were "the most underpaid people in this country."

In its memorandum, SAPU said the PSC had failed to respond to a previous memorandum and had indicated it would not accept Saturday's memorandum. SAPU said it was clear the PSC did not have the police's interest at heart and had chosen to hide behind administrative procedures rather than address the issues.

SAPU's Mr Kholoane told Col Kortenhoeven that SAPU members wanted feedback within one week.

Mr Kholoane said SAPU was neither radical nor militant, but a non-racial, non-political union representing "disciplined and professional people." The militants of the left and right should realise SAPU's only interest was to serve its members.

Mr Kholoane told the SAPA news agency earlier he expected about 2,000 SAPU members to attend the march. Outside John Vorster Square he noted that many members had been forced into last-minute duties to prevent them from attending. He warned that members who were victimised should report to SAPU, who would take immediate action.

The protesters, black and white, sang both national anthems—Die Stem and Nkosi Sikele i'Afrika—before marching away from John Vorster Square back to Market Street. Mr Kholoane said it was a historic occasion. The march had shown black and white police members united in protest.

ANC National Working Committee Meets

*MB1107113194 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1114 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Text] Johannesburg July 11 SAPA—The African National Congress' [ANC] extended National Working Committee met for the first time in Johannesburg on Monday [11 July], ANC sources said.

The National Working Committee, an ANC "inner cabinet" that is convened to make political and administrative decisions on behalf of the movement, was recently expanded to include all ANC government ministers, deputy ministers and provincial premiers.

The meeting was called to discuss co-ordination between the ANC in and outside of government. Other matters to be discussed are the proposed commission on truth and reconciliation and interaction between government and ANC structures in the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

At a recent press conference in Cape Town ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa outlined a far-reaching plan to restructure the ANC after its election victory. The restructuring involved laying off staff and letting part of the ANC's Johannesburg Shell House headquarters to tenants.

The National Working Committee meeting was expected to deal with these matters as well.

Shooting Erupts at Funeral Attended by Winnie Mandela

*MB1107170694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Text] Shooting has erupted at a funeral addressed by Deputy Minister Winnie Mandela in Tokoza on the East Rand and the police say at least two people have been wounded. It is not clear how the shooting started and the police say they will issue a statement after investigating the incident.

Witnesses said people had thrown stones at policemen chasing a suspect after the shooting. Mrs. Mandela was attending the funeral of three ANC members killed in recent violence on the East Rand. Earlier it was reported that the police were investigating death threats against Mrs. Mandela.

Police Investigating Radioactive Instrument Thefts

*MB1107174294 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1721 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[Text] Johannesburg July 11 SAPA—Police are investigating the possibility of a link between the theft of a radioactive instrument from a Randburg laboratory at the weekend and the theft of a similar instrument in Dundee in KwaZulu/Natal on Monday [11 July] morning, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. The Directorate Radiation Control of the Department of National Health said 77 radioactive sources had been lost since May 1986.

Police on Monday reported the theft of a machine containing dangerous radioactive material from a Dundee construction company.

Spokesman Maj Bala Naidoo described the device as a Troxler surface moisture density gauge, model number 3430. It is yellow, about 50cm long and 20cm wide, with two protruding pipes. On the top is an electronic panel with a digital screen.

"It contains radioactive material. Anyone opening the lid runs the risk of being affected," Maj Naidoo said.

Another Troxler was stolen from a civil engineering company in Randburg on Sunday morning.

Focon [expansion unknown] civil group Spokesman Pierre Droskie warned that contact with the white powder-like material could sever a limb or result in death for those in the vicinity. He said it appeared the thieves had specifically looked for the Troxler as nothing else was taken during the robbery.

Anybody with more information is asked to contact Mr Droskie at 083-250-0659 or the Randburg police.

Nelspruit Named Capital of Eastern Transvaal

MB0807130794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1226 GMT 8 Jul 94

[Text] Nelspruit July 8 SAPA—Nelspruit has been named as the capital of the Eastern Transvaal Province. This was announced on Friday [8 July] by Premier Mathews Phosa during the fourth sitting of the provincial parliament in the town.

Mr Phosa said the decision would attract investment. Sectoral decentralisation would bring government departments and investments as close as possible to the resorts. "New investment in the region such as casinos, hotels, linkage roads, universities and car manufacturing will be spread through the province in terms of bringing investment to all three regions, namely the highveld, eastern highveld and the lowveld," Mr Phosa said.

He said an additional motivation was the fact that arrangements had already been made with Nelspruit to serve as the interim capital and that further possible disruptions would be avoided.

"Our conviction in terms of the principals as set out in the Reconstruction and Development Programme that the best possible way to bring spin-offs to the local industry and not let them flow over into other neighbouring provinces was to locate the capital in Nelspruit," he said.

The MEC [member of the executive council] for agriculture and National Party member Dr Lucas Nel welcomed the announcement, but warned of a possible increase in property prices as many people would need accommodation in the town. Dr Nel appealed to the Nelspruit City Council and property owners to keep property prices reasonable. He also expressed concern that towns such as Middelburg and Witbank might be deprived of the benefits of investment attraction.

'Operation Mercy' Assistance to Rwanda Begins

MB1207064194 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2152 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Report by Micel Schnehage]

[Text] Johannesburg July 11 SAPA—South Africa's first humanitarian relief operation in Africa since the country's transition to democracy got under way at Waterkloof Air Force Base in Pretoria on Monday [11 July] afternoon.

Two South African Air Force C130 Hercules prepared for take-off to Rwanda on Operation Mercy, and Department of Foreign Affairs Director-General Rusty Evans symbolically handed the aid over to United Nations Children's Fund Deputy Executive Director Dr Richard Jolly.

More than 30 tons of food and medical supplies will be flown to Tanzania early on Tuesday morning for distribution among thousands of Rwandan refugees there.

Fighting in Rwanda has left more than 500,000 people dead and as many displaced since the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a mysterious aircraft crash on April 6.

Operation Mercy is a joint effort by various religious groups—including Christians, Muslims and Jews—and the government, which donated R1-million worth of medical supplies.

The SA Air Force said in a statement about 150 tons of supplies would be flown to Tanzania over four days at a cost of about R282,000, to be funded by the government.

Addressing dignitaries at Waterkloof, Dr Jolly said Operation Mercy was "a symbol of international solidarity and compassion".

He added: "It signals not just to Rwanda but to all nations of this vast continent that the people of South Africa are ready to reassume their role as partners in working to ensure the basic needs and rights of all Africans are met."

Dr Jolly said South Africa offered hope to the rest of Africa. "If such a long struggle to liberate the country from apartheid and the move to reconciliation and human-centred development can continue with such goodwill and commitment, then for perhaps the first time in history, one can show that a change in behaviour, a change in attitude and mind-set, is possible."

Rhema church leader Pastor Ray Mccauley, who spearheaded the effort, said Operation Mercy signified the "miracle of the new South Africa", which had been transformed into a new nation with a new heart and purpose.

Mr Mccauley said parties involved in the mission would continue after the Rwandan airlift to aid communities in South Africa.

He told SAPA relief operations would be extended to aid hundreds of victims of floods and fires that swept through parts of the Western and Eastern Cape last month.

Mr Evans said South Africa's re-entry to the international community had created expectations in other African countries. He hoped the mission would be the beginning of "ongoing efforts to relieve suffering in Africa".

Tuesday morning's flight will include Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Aziz Pahad, 11 representatives of various churches, four officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs, two South African National Defence Force medics and journalists, camera crew and photographers.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Seeks Support

*MB0907075494 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2159 GMT 8 Jul 94*

[Text] Pretoria July 8 SAPA—Yugoslavian Minister of Foreign Affairs Vladislav Jovanovic met senior South African officials this week to seek support for ending international sanctions against his country, he said on Friday [8 July].

Yugoslavia, a federal republic comprising Serbia and Montenegro, has been suspended from most world bodies, including the United Nations General Assembly and the Non-Aligned Movement to which South Africa was recently admitted after decades of similar treatment. Yugoslavia's suspension followed its support for Bosnian Serbs who embarked on a campaign of "ethnic cleansing" in Muslim and Croatian-held territories.

Mr Jovanovic held talks with minister of foreign affairs Mr Alfred Nzo and African National Congress deputy president Mr Walter Sisulu. He has invited a group of South African MPs to visit Yugoslavia to acquaint themselves with conflict in the region.

He said the South African Government had assured him it would approach the question of Yugoslavia's role in world bodies in a fair and reasonable way. "I got enough reassurance that the policy of South Africa would be an objective one and not biased by distorted views," he said.

Asked to comment on the possible appointment of Mr Justice Richard Goldstone as prosecutor in a unconvened trial of alleged war criminals in the region, Mr Jovanovic said Yugoslavia had always supported a war crimes tribunal as a permanent mechanism. However, it was opposed to a tribunal being set up solely for the purpose of adjudicating alleged war crimes in Yugoslavia. "I have all respect for him as an individual but we object to the lack of impartiality of the UN." He said Yugoslavia had itself prosecuted war crimes suspects.

Mr Jovanovic said he had also discussed economic ties during his visit. He is due to leave South Africa at the weekend for Ethiopia which, he said, was another African country that had been fair in its dealings with Yugoslavia.

South Africa and Yugoslavia established diplomatic ties in April, 1992 after a break in relations spanning almost two decades.

South African Press Review for 12 Jul

MB1207114594

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Reaction to Criticism of RDP Viewed—"Former Zimbabwe reserve bank governor and sanctions buster

Desmond Krogh had no choice but to resign from the board of the Development Bank of Southern Africa yesterday," begins the page-8 editorial in the 12 July BUSINESS DAY. "Where he erred was not in expressing reservations about the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program], but in proposing a course of deception which would not only have damaged the programme but destroyed the bank's credibility. In censuring Krogh, the new government should be careful not to provoke the 'McCarthy-type witchhunt' the DP [Democratic Party] has warned against. South Africans are solidly behind a process of reconstruction but, in its determination to 'root out' anyone wanting to obstruct its own programme, government must be careful not to stifle debate and criticism."

SOWETAN

Visits by Foreign Dignitaries—"The Europeans must have a lot of confidence in South Africa and its future economic health," questions the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 12 July in a page-6 editorial. "After President Francois Mitterrand of France promised something like the equivalent of a Marshall Plan to boost our economy, the British trade and industry minister is in town making similar, if slightly less extravagant, pronouncements." "With the new South Africa heading past its honeymoon, the world is making serious moves to engage us. The trouble with the announcements made by politicians is that they remain abstract until the cheques start to arrive. Before that happens the words are used variously as signals to business and to constituencies. These signals are also used to give leaders such as Mitterrand credibility—somewhat battered as a result of France's political adventures on the continent. We cannot be that churlish, however, not to recognise the boost these visits and announcements will give us."

CITY PRESS

PAC Decision To Disband APLA Welcomed—"The decision by the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA], to finally disband and have its members integrated into the new national army is most welcome," states the Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 10 July. To think that APLA was an "insignificant force" because of its "routing" in the elections would "short-sighted, naive and dangerous," because "guerrilla armies do not need large numbers to have the capacity to cause trouble." With their announcement, APLA is also sending a powerful message to another liberation movement, Azania, the military wing of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania. It is simply that the days of the armed struggle are over. "South Africa has a legitimate and representative government which cuts across race, language and cultural groupings. There is no longer any need for armed formations and that goes for the rightwingers as well."

Angola

UNITA Reacts to Proposal; Accord Imminent

MB1107205594 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Report by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao in Lusaka]

[Text] The negotiating team from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has already reacted to the mediator's document on the implementation of modalities for national reconciliation. The government and UNITA agree with the mediator's document.

Meanwhile, UNITA did not abandon the issue of the governorship of Huambo in its document today, but two issues have been withdrawn from the discussions on implementing modalities for national reconciliation: The special status for Jonas Savimbi and the issue of the governorship of Huambo Province. These two issues will not appear in the Lusaka Protocol in the event the government and UNITA sign an accord. The two sides say they will reach an agreement on these two issues within the framework of national reconciliation.

Today the negotiating teams resumed talks. They have already begun to discuss the document on the implementation of modalities for national reconciliation.

Early this evening the negotiating team from the government held a meeting with a delegation of the ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy in Zambia to examine the three proposals presented by the Zambian Government to resolve the issue of the governorship of Huambo Province.

In the first proposal, the Zambian Government proposes a neutral to govern Huambo Province. He will be aided by two deputy governors, one from the government and the other from UNITA. In the second proposal, the Zambian Government proposes that the Angolan Government offer UNITA the governorship of one extra province, that is from three to four provinces, and UNITA should forget the governorship of Huambo. In the third proposal, the Zambian Government proposes a collegiate government. UNITA says the proposal is timely. The Zambian delegation wants to go to Huambo once again to hold talks with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi.

Meanwhile, the UNITA leader leaves for South Africa this week for talks with South African President Nelson Mandela.

Tomorrow Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola and mediator in the peace talks, leaves for Zaire for talks with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, in the light of the last summit meeting held between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko,

mediated by Nelson Mandela. Before returning to Zambia tomorrow, Alioune Blondin Beye will also stop over in Luanda, where he is expected to meet with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Here in Zambia at no time have people spoken as much of peace as today. After the big diplomatic movement last week there now appears to be a light at the end of the tunnel with a view to establishing peace in Angola. Political and diplomatic circles in Lusaka believe it is possible for the government and UNITA to sign a peace agreement before the end of this month.

Mozambique

Ajello: 95 Percent of Government Troops Confined

MB1107130294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] UN secretary general representative Aldo Ajello this morning gave a news conference. He said 95 percent of government soldiers has already been confined to assembly points throughout the country and await to be either demobilized or integrated into the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces. Right now, 2,566 government soldiers and 547 Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] men still need to be confined. In practice that means the government has already confined its forces, following last week's large-scale movement of troops to assembly points. Visibly happy, Aldo Ajello said there is no reason to continue with the controversy created a few days ago, in which the government was accused of slowness in the confinement of its troops, thus preventing the deadline from being met. Aldo Ajello said the timetable has basically been fulfilled.

The government is expected to confine 49,638 troops, and Renamo 18,341. The government has troops in centers earmarked for troops that are not supposed to be confined, though they will be registered to be demobilized or integrated into the new army. Turning to the formation of the new army, Ajello said conditions are being created for trained troops to be deployed in barracks in the cities of Chokwe, Quelimane, and Cuamba. Assorted military equipment has already begun to be ferried to those cities. The transportation of men that will take part in the training of six additional battalions is scheduled to be completed on 26 July.

Ajello said he had not yet met the Renamo leader to discuss allegations of electoral fraud, though he intends to do so because the UN mission in Mozambique has a say in the elections. Ajello added that after meeting Dhlakama, he will meet Brazao Mazula, chairman of the National Elections Commission, CNE.

Turning to the trust fund [preceding two words in English] for unarmed political parties, Ajello said his deputy and representatives of the political parties and the CNE are studying ways of how the fund should be distributed and managed.

Renamo Troops Block Road in Central Region*MB1207073094 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese
12 Jul 94 p 1*

[Report by Arao Cuambe]

[Text] About 500 heavily armed Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] troops have blocked National Highway No. 1 in Goonda region of Chibabava District, some 300 km south of Beira.

The road block was erected on Sunday [10 July] afternoon.

The soldiers are from Dombe base, Manica Province. They are demanding what Dhlakama allegedly promised them during the war.

Aldo Ajello confirmed to MEDIAFAX that General Mazzaroli, commander of UN Operations in Mozambique's [Unomoz] central region, has already gone to the area with Brigadier Sarmiento, head of Renamo's delegation to the Cease-Fire Commission's central region.

Ajello said that the men have already informed Unomoz of what they want: allowances, food, and to be demobilized. Ajello added that the soldiers have another demand: they do not want to join the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces.

By yesterday afternoon the Renamo troops had held back 70 vehicles (two of which from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees) and over 150 people. The vehicles were forced to move 50 km inland, on the road to Dombe, near the Renamo base.

Reports from Beira say Unomoz was also stranded on Sunday. Only one officer returned to Beira yesterday to report the incident to the various agencies operating under the General Peace Accord.

Our sources say there are no reports of vandalism.

Namibia**Premier Urges Support for Reconciliation Policy***MB0907172794 Windhoek NEW ERA in English
23-29 Jun 94 p 6*

[Article by Joram Rukambe]

[Text] Prime Minister Hage Geingob has urged all Namibians to support the government's policy of reconciliation and unite in the re-construction of the country.

Geingob told a rally of about 1,000 people, here, that the process of re-constructing the country after so many years of wars and racial hatred was like the construction of a house.

In one long analogy, Geingob noted: "The 1989 elections cleared the areas where the new Namibia would be built. The adoption of a democratic constitution represented

the laying of a firm foundation. The various Namibian racial and ethnic groups are the bricks needed to set up the wall. To keep the bricks together one needs mortar, and this is reflected in the various laws enacted by Parliament to mould various peoples into one nation. After the wall has been plastered you do not see the individual bricks anymore."

Geingob then lashed out at whites whom he accused of undermining the policy of reconciliation, saying they were "slow learners" and needed time to know that apartheid and discrimination were obsolete ideologies.

Geingob was reacting to a question posed to him by a resident who asked why whites did not attend the meeting, even though they had been invited.

Only a handful of whites, mainly civil servants, attended the meeting, here.

Geingob also dismissed criticisms from some quarters that the government's policy of affirmative action would lead to the lowering of standards or compromising of efficiency.

Rather, he said in response to a resident's question, the policy sought to eliminate the colonial "ten-plus-ten" requirement which helped entrench apartheid.

Geingob then complimented the Built Together Project run by the Ministry of Regional, Local Government and Housing for its outstanding and exemplary record of success over the last few years.

He observed that the success of the project was a reflection of the initiative and commitment showed by its beneficiaries.

And from Outapi, William Mbangula reports that the Prime Minister joined children and other people in the area in commemorating the Day of the African Child, held recently.

Addressing pupils from the Omusati region at Ombalantu Secondary School, he reassured the pupils that the rights of Namibian children, including the right to life, education and freedom, were guaranteed in the constitution.

He also cautioned them against entertaining wrong conceptions of themselves as future leaders, noting that leadership does not come automatically.

"You cannot be a leader if you are irresponsible, a drunkard, a drug addict, when you do not respect your parents, teachers and the laws of the country," he said.

The children also shared their grievances with the Prime Minister. In particular, they complained about business people employing children, incidents of child molestation, malnutrition, drunkenness and quarreling among families—all of which, they noted, contribute to their poor performance in schools.

Zambia

Chiluba Warns of 'Crumbling' Civil Service

MB0907075694 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 8 Jul 94

[Text] President Chiluba says the civil service is crumbling and unless remedial action is taken the government would grind to a halt. The president, who made his third surprise visit to check on punctuality at places of work today, found that out of a work force of about 480 people at the government printing department in Lusaka, only 10 had reported for work by 0800. Mr. Chiluba, who was accompanied by Works and Supply Minister Andrew Kashita, learned from a Mr. Baptista Chitsanga, who reported for work at 0810, that it was normal to report for work after 0830 at government printers. A visibly disgusted Mr. Chiluba dismissed claims by the head of department, Mr. Potfer Ikasa, who came to work after 0900, that his car had broken down and his walkie-talkie batteries were flat as reasons for his being late. The president said the random visits he was making were not

public relations stunts, but were intended to see the level of performance in the government, adding that the names of those booked, including today's 152, would be dealt with in due course.

President Begins Official Visit to Israel

MB0907075394 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 9 Jul 94

[Text] President Chiluba has said that his visit to Israel is one of strengthening bilateral ties that exist between the two countries. Speaking at the international airport before he departed for Israel via London last night, Mr. Chiluba said it was necessary for the two countries to strengthen their relations, which (?were resumed) three years ago, with each other. Mr. Chiluba, who was accompanied by the defense minister, Ben Mwila, Deputy Agriculture Minister (Dipson Nkauso), and Foreign Affairs Minister Dr. Remy Mushota, said some of the issues which he will discuss in Israel are trade, commerce, and agriculture. The president will be away for nine days.

Ghana

Parliament Extends State of Emergency in North

AB0807205294 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 8 Jul 94

[Text] Parliament today approved by a resolution the extension of the state of emergency in the seven districts in the northern region, proclaimed by the president last February, for a further one month. This followed a motion proposed by the minister of the interior, Colonel E.M. Osei-Owusu.

He said his appearance in the house will have been to request the lifting of the state of emergency but for some isolated incidents which, if not checked, would render the peace efforts useless. Col. Osei-Owusu said the extension was to ensure that these unfortunate incidents do not escalate to create fear, anarchy, and lawlessness in the country.

The minister told the house that a group of musicians have volunteered to stage a peace concert in the affected areas with effect from tomorrow.

Liberia

ULIMO Clan Clashes Reported Outside Tubmanburg

AB1107202294 Paris AFP in English 2002 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Monrovia, July 11 (AFP)—African peacekeeping troops Monday [11 July] reported renewed fighting between rival groups within the United Liberation Movement [ULIMO] around the Liberian town of Tubmanburg, held by the movement's Krahn wing since early June.

A commander in the African peacekeeping force said in Monrovia the fighting began last Wednesday when Mandingo supporters of the movement's nominal leader Alhaji Kromah attacked Tubmanburg, 60 kilometres (37 miles) north of Monrovia.

Kromah is hoping to recover the town from followers of its military commander, General Roosevelt Johnson.

Created in 1991 and controlling large areas in northern and western Liberia, the movement is one of the three signatories to the inter-Liberian peace accord signed in Cotonou in neighbouring Benin in July last year.

Fighting between members of the Krahn and Mandingo factions broke out last March, after the Krahn accused the Mandingoes of taking most of the posts allocated to the movement.

"Although the attack on Tubmanburg was repelled, fighting is currently taking place between the two factions one mile around the town," the African peacekeeping force commander said Monday.

Johnson's Krahn faction were now "well in control of Tubmanburg," he said.

Fugitives from the fighting have been seeking refuge in a nearby base of the peacekeepers.

The fighting between the two groups has held up the disarmament process in the small west African and has led humanitarian organisations to suspend their activities in areas controlled by the movement.

NPFL-LPC Fighting Reported in Grand Gedeh County

AB1107225594 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Jul 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Far from last week's visit to Liberia by Archbishop Tutu being a precursor to peace, it now appears that fighting, between the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and the Liberian Peace Council [LPC], may have been raging while he was there. As Jonathan Ped Laili reports in this fax from Gbarnga, the latest battlefield is Grand Gedeh County, near Liberia's border with Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire:

Refugees fleeing into neighboring Nimba County, say that fierce fighting broke out two weeks ago in Grand Gedeh County between the NPFL and the Liberian Peace Council. They say thousands of civilians have taken refuge from heavy artillery exchanges. Reports say the fighting is around Toe Town, Tuzohn, the hometown of the late President Doe. The attack is said to have caught the NPFL unawares, and the NPFL is still moving reinforcements into the area. A frontline commander for the NPFL told me that the latest fighting started with what he call a sabotage attack, by a squad of armed men who infiltrated from an Ivorian border town and opened fire on NPFL positions in Toe Town. The commander claimed that the town itself had been cleared, but admitted that the NPFL was finding it tough to contain the situation across the region. The security situation has made relief work impossible in Grand Gedeh since May. Frontline sources say that the latest fighting has led to thousands of starving people, mostly Krahn being, trapped in forests, hesitant to cross into Nimba County for fear of ethnic reprisals.

Kpomakpor, Strasser Call For More UN Assistance

AB1107133294 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] The leaders of Liberia and Sierra Leone, Chairman David Kpomakpor and Captain Valentine Strasser, are appealing to the United Nations to provide the required logistics and financial support, which they noted, will further enhance the capability of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and UNOMIL [UN Observer

Mission in Liberia] to effectively discharge to the fullest their responsibility under the Cotonou Accord. This was contained in a joint communique signed in Freetown, Sierra Leone on Friday [8 July] by the heads of state of Liberia and Sierra Leone following a one-day working visit by His Excellency David Kpomakpor to that country.

The governments of Liberia and Sierra have also urged ECOMOG to speedily establish buffer zones along Liberia's borders without any delay. The two leaders observed that the speedy establishment of buffer zones will prevent crossborder military activity, particularly into Sierra Leone. They strongly urged all parties in Liberia to immediately halt the importation of weapons and warlike materials by any means and appealed to the international community to take all steps necessary to implement and observe the arms embargo against the warring factions in Liberia. Chairman Kpomakpor and Capt. Strasser then called for an immediate cease-fire and continued dialogue among signatories and nonsignatories to the Cotonou Accord to ensure the effective implementation of disarmament and demobilization of all factions.

Meanwhile, an urgent summit of the ECOWAS Committee of Nine to review developments and help advance the peace process in Liberia has been proposed. Chairman Kpomakpor and Capt. Strasser see the summit as a crucial means of ending the Liberian conflict. Member states of the Mano River Union [MRU] have also been called on to organize a meeting on the current situation in Liberia and a revitalization of the MRU. The calls were made by the two leaders of Liberia and Sierra Leone during a meeting in Freetown.

ECOMOG Allegedly Supplying Arms to LPC

*AB0907160094 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English
1200 GMT 9 Jul 94*

[Text] It has been disclosed that ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] is using the River Cess, Grand Bassa, and Sino areas as their supply routes for arms and ammunition to the LPC [Liberian Peace Council] in the south-east of the country. Making the disclosure in a statement, an official of the proposed National Patriotic Party [NPP], Mr. Mamolou Massele, said in the face of this revelation, the LNTG [Liberia National Transitional Government] must move quickly in giving ECOMOG an ultimatum to stop their ugly behavior as peacekeepers.

In a related development, the proposed National Patriotic Party says it is only the court under the Liberian Constitution that is the appropriate governmental institution charged with the responsibility of bringing justice to citizens and residents of Liberia for committing crimes. An NPP Executive Committee release described the recent statement by ECOMOG Field Commander Major General John Inienger, that armed robbers will be shot on sight, as a gross violation of the Liberian Constitution.

Correction to NPFL Questions ECOMOG Motives *AB3006165894*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "NPFL Questions Motives of ECOMOG Disarmament," published in the 30 June Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 21:

Column two, second paragraph, last sentence, make read: ...law and the search and seizure exercise in Monrovia.... (providing dropped words "search and" and confirming queried word "seizure")

Third paragraph, fourth sentence, make read: ...any such illegal search and seizure. Do you.... (providing dropped words "search and")

Third paragraph, fifth sentence, make read: ...remember, fellow Liberians, they are the same old Samuel Doe soldiers who visited our homes at night and butchered innocent.... (providing dropped words "they are" and clearing indistinct words)

Correction to Minister Plotting Against NPFL *AB3006170394*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Minister Visiting Guinea Said Plotting Against NPFL," published in the 30 June Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 22:

Second paragraph, last sentence, make read: ...contrary to the search for peace in Liberia and their....(correcting words)

Mali

Bank Governor Discounts Rumors of Second Devaluation

AB1107165594 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] The CFA franc will not be devalued a second time. Charles Konan Banny, governor of the Central Bank of West African States [BCEAO], said this after an audience with President Alpha Oumar Konare yesterday. The governor had come to review with the president the situation of BCEAO member countries and the West African Monetary and Economic Union, seven months after the CFA franc devaluation. According to him, talk of another CFA devaluation is mere rumor. He spoke to our correspondent, Siaka Konate:

[Begin recording] [Banny] These are rumors, and they must be nipped in the bud. As it is very difficult to put an end to these rumors, I believe that the best way of doing this is for each of us to make it a personal goal. As governor of the Central Bank, I am making the following vow, on the condition that those who peddle these rumors make a similar vow. I vow to vacate the post of

governor of the Central Bank if there is a new devaluation. However, as I do not wish to leave my post, you will understand that there will not be a second devaluation.

[Konate] What is your assessment of the situation since the change in the CFA/French franc exchange rate?

[Banny] The initial results are reassuring and encouraging. Of course, a lot remains to be done, but we are all moving in the right direction. That is quite reassuring. We also spoke about the problems of integration. At the same time that the heads of state were deciding to change the CFA franc exchange rate, they signed a treaty establishing economic and monetary union. The treaty was ratified by all the governments, and the ratification instruments were deposited with the Senegalese Government; and the heads of state are at this time appointing commissioners. I came to discuss this point with the president, and on this issue also it must be recognized that things are working out satisfactorily. [end recording]

Nigeria

Labor Congress Strike Order Reportedly 'Well Heeded'

AB1207124494 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Report by Ade Obes (san)]

[Excerpts] Lagos, July 12 (AFP)—Strike action aimed at pressuring the military government to release Nigeria's detained pro-democracy leader intensified Tuesday [12 July] as a "sit-at-home" order issued by a Nigerian trade union was apparently well heeded.

The stay-at-home call issued by the Lagos branch of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) came as a fuel distribution strike which has paralysed supplies went into its eighth day. The Labour Congress gave the order to pressure the military into releasing jailed pro-democracy leader Chief Moshood Abiola and other political detainees.

The NLC also wants media organisations shut last month to re-open and to force the government to enter into negotiations with pro-democracy associations.

Abiola, who has been jailed since last month, was the apparent winner of the June 12, 1993 presidential election which was annulled by the military government on grounds of fraud.

Only a handful of communal taxis were seen Tuesday morning on Lagos roads while the buses which are the main means of transport in the city of about six million people were few and far between because of fuel scarcity, caused by the strike by the powerful oil and gas union NUPENG.

Most private, government offices and diplomatic missions visited by AFP were empty as staff were either at home or stranded at bus stops.

The few available buses were charging up to four times the normal fare.

Only a few flights had taken off at the domestic wing of the Murtala Muhammed Airport here Tuesday morning because of a shortage of aviation fuel, an airport journalist said.

Passenger turn-out at the airport was equally very low, which had forced some airlines to begin rescheduling their flight times, he added. [passage omitted]

In London, meanwhile, the price of Brent crude North Sea oil lifted through the key 18-dollars-a-barrel level early Tuesday, rising to 18.18 dollars a barrel, as the strike in Nigeria hit prices, dealers said.

Analysts believe oil exports could be hit if the powerful oil and gas union maintains the strike. Nigeria is the world's fifth largest producer. [passage omitted]

Petroleum Minister on Crisis, NUPENG Strike

AB1207092594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] The Federal Government has again assured members of the public that everything is being done to ensure that they are not adversely affected by the current fuel situation caused by the NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers] strike. The minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Chief Don Etiebet, told Radio Nigeria energy correspondents in Lagos that government is working very vigorously to resolve the dispute. Chief Etiebet expressed satisfaction with the level of assistance being offered by the military task force in petroleum distribution, headed by Brigadier General Adedeji Oresanya, in ensuring petroleum supplies to the public.

[Begin Etiebet recording] I am very pleased to report to you the army people have been doing quite a lot of work for the past week. Now they have restored fuel supplies to some parts of Lagos and Ibadan. They have even opened up their filling stations within their barracks. Now they are giving essential services that are necessary from there, and I am sure the people of Nigeria will appreciate the services from the military, you know, people who have opened up their facilities, to alleviate the sufferings of the people, of the masses, in this regard, and I call upon the masses to continue to show their understanding, to show their maturity....[pauses] to know that we are working with all what we have and to provide uninterrupted services as much as possible to them, and it is only their cooperation that will encourage and help us more to get more fuel to the filling stations for them. [end recording]

Speaking on the dispute declared by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria [PEN-GASSAN], Chief Etiebet expressed concern over the violent shutdown of the Warri refinery whose turnaround maintenance had been completed and was ready

to start full production this week. The minister appealed to members of the association to enter into negotiations with government on their grievances.

Etiebet on Debt Payments

AB1207134394 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] Nigeria's minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Chief Don Etiebet, has attributed the call by the senior staff of petroleum and gas workers' union to begin a strike as a misinformation. The workers had alleged that the Federal Government had delayed the payments of some debts owed to its business partners which amounted to \$800 million, a figure which the minister said was inaccurate. However, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Chief Don Etiebet, explained the circumstances surrounding the workers' demand.

[Begin Etiebet recording] Since the beginning of this year, this government has always met its (?cash fall) requirements. The data available to me, which are sent to me by the Joint Venture Panel [words indistinct] show that we have been meeting the requirements of this year's (?cash fall) as and when due. The only outstanding cash (?problem) has been the outstanding one that was brought to us from 1993; from June 1993 to September 1993, from before this government came into power. Where were these workers before? They should have known all these things before they complained about [word indistinct] cash (?falls) were not paid at that time, and if that is the source of problem for them they should turn around to ask me what are we doing in making this (?cash fall) and I would have told them that we just had a meeting with all the joint venture partners in Abuja two days ago and we have arrived at some conclusions in meeting the arrears that were carried over from 1993, because we are meeting the current payments as and when due.

Today, the outstanding payments with the joint venture partners is just below \$400 million [words indistinct] was just below \$400 million [words indistinct] by about \$150 million to be paid to them last week. So, the balance now is just below \$400 million, and that is lower than what is carried over from 1993, so we are doing very well [break in reception] and from the fact that the price of crude oil has gone down from what it used to be last year to what you know has been this year. We are [words indistinct] everything to [words indistinct] If this is the source of their problem, they should have just come to me and just said: Open the books for us to see and I at that time they would have generally found me to be as transparent and accountable as anything, and we are ready to open the books for them to see exactly what has been going on.

At least, since I have been in this ministry, I know how much has been coming from all places and I know how where this money has been going and I will tell them exactly where it has been going. There is nothing to be

hidden and I take this opportunity to call them to come and see me either on Monday, Tuesday, any time whatsoever to discuss this point, if indeed this is the point of their affliction. If this is not the point of their affliction, there is nothing I can do. I know that [words indistinct] their talking about is the June 12 installation and democracy and so on. That is outside the realm of my Ministry and government will be handling that sector with them and I learned that they have been called for a meeting and so on.

So, the other point I would like to make is that in order to get this improvement in the oil sector, we need their participation, we need their cooperation, we need their understanding. If there is nobody to work with, things are not going to improve. [end recording]

Warri Refinery Workers Fired

AB1207101894 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] The management of the Warri Refinery and Petrochemical Company has sacked all the staff of the company for their role in the ongoing strike by NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers]. The NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA reports that the decision to sack the workers was taken at an emergency meeting following the shutdown of the refinery by members of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association. The management say at the end of the strike new workers could be recruited while those still interested would be given the opportunity to reapply as fresh applicants. An additional detachment of soldiers and policemen has been drafted to the scene to enhance security.

Police Deny Union Leader Arrested

AB1107223294 Paris AFP in French 2022 GMT 11 Jul 94

[Text] Lagos, 11 Jul (AFP)—Police today denied having arrested Frank Kokori, secretary general of the National Union of Petroleum and National Gas (NUPENG) workers, but NUPENG chairman Wariebi Agamene, maintains his accusations.

Mr. Agamene today told AFP that policemen went to Mr. Kokori's house on 6 July, beat him up, threw him practically unconscious into a van, and took him to an unknown destination. "He (Kokori) is not with us, the police never arrested him, and he has not been detained by any police unit," Tunji Alapini, official police spokesman, also told AFP. Mr. Alapini pointed out that he was making this statement after a careful questioning of all police units. He did not, however, rule out the possibility of another security agency other than the police carrying out the arrest. But observers note that the police denial has come six days after the first report of Mr. Kokori's arrest.

Mr. Kokori's arrest has strengthened the determination of NUPENG members, who embarked on an indefinite

strike on 4 July, aimed mainly at forcing the General Sani Abacha's military regime to hand over power to Moshood Abiola, the main Nigerian opposition leader. Moshood Abiola is accused of "treason and felony" and is currently under detention in Abuja.

Constitutional Conference Sets Up Special Committees

AB1207100394 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Excerpt] The National Constitutional Conference continues its sitting in Abuja today. The conference resumed yesterday after a three-week adjournment. Two special committees were set up when it started business. They are the Standing Order Committee consisting of eight members and the Business Committee to be made up of 10 members. Each of the committees will have a chairman and a deputy chairman. The Standing Order Committee is to report on all motions to be debated by the conference while the Business Committee will advise the conference on matters relating to its deliberations. [passage omitted]

Session Marked by 'Sectional Sentiments'

AB1207120994 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] The National Constitutional Conference began serious business yesterday in a session characterized by sectional sentiments. The deliberations—which put Rivers, Delta, Edo, and Ondo at the center of a controversy—were sequel to a motion by Dr. Mushala Saraki from Kwara state, suggesting that states should be paired in the Conference's effort to elect members of the committee on selection.

Dr. Saraki had suggested that two states should present one nominee each to form the Selection Committee, which will also form the Business Community [as heard] and the Standing Rules Committee. In a countermotion, Dr. Alex Ikwemi suggested that Dr. Saraki's motion be substituted with his own proposal which reduced the number of zones to only six.

Also contributing, Mohamed Jidah, from Borno State, submitted that the states should be paired alphabetically to avoid encouraging sectional or parochial interests. After the debate, the two motions were put to vote which resulted in the adoption of Dr. Saraki's motion.

The real controversy, however, surfaced when two groups—Rivers and Delta, Edo and Ondo—failed to agree in nominating one candidate each after about one hour of consultations by delegates of the various states. Following the stalemate, the conference had to be adjourned for one hour to enable delegates from the two groups to resolve their differences. In the end, Rivers State conceded its candidature, paving way for the nomination of one candidate by the two groups.

Senegal

Prime Minister on Rwanda Crisis, Domestic Situation

AB1107180094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 10 Jul 94

[Studio interview with Prime Minister Habib Thiam by correspondent Yessoufou Saliou; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Thiam] The OAU cannot set up an inter-African force. I think this is a reality that is very often hidden because, when all is said and done, international organizations—whether the OAU or the UN—are simply what the member countries would have them be, for it is the member countries who provide these organizations with the necessary funds to function. When member states fail to provide these organizations with the necessary financial means, they simply cannot do anything. So, to say that international organizations have not measured up to their responsibilities is just a cheap way of avoiding a guilty conscience. The plain truth is that it is first the states which have failed to honor their responsibility.

[Saliou] So under these conditions what, in your view, is the role of the OAU?

[Thiam] When the OAU was founded in May 1963, its primary task was to strive to free Africa from colonialism. This was in 1963, and 31 years later the decolonization process of the African continent is over. I think this should be to the credit of the OAU. Next, the OAU also had the task—we should always get back to the basics—of ensuring Africa's economic development. But in this regard, you know very well that Africa's economic development does not entirely depend on Africans because, on the one hand, there are problems that keep Africa in a state of underdevelopment, namely, the deterioration in exchange rates—which people almost do not talk about any more. You have the impression that it has become an old issue which is no longer current. But the fact is that if our raw materials were bought at the proper prices we would probably need less aid. It is neither the OAU nor the United Nations, but rather the member countries of these organizations that can change things.

[Saliou] The Rwandan Patriotic Front stated in the past that African countries which sent soldiers to Rwanda would be considered enemies. But now that the situation seems to have changed a little, do you have the impression that you were right to have dispatched Senegalese soldiers early on to Rwanda?

[Thiam] There is no doubt that we were right to have sent Senegalese soldiers to Rwanda. But first, it must be recalled that, in line with UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda I, Senegal had already sent military officers to Rwanda, who had participated in saving human lives; and we lost one soldier, Captain (Samba Ndiaye), and prior to this the late captain had saved hundreds of lives.

It is terrible for we Senegalese to have lost one of our sons in Rwanda. This is a very painful experience, but our pain is diminished by the fact that our Senegalese officer was able to save hundreds of lives. I think a lot of sacrifice is needed for this. I would like Africans as a whole to adopt this attitude, which would save us from a lot of very negative situations, and would also salvage this very negative image of Africa which has been created in the minds of white people.

[Saliou] For some time now, some agitation has been observed within the ranks of the Senegalese opposition, for the simple reason that a few of their leaders were jailed, for obvious reasons. So, with the current release of these opposition leaders from jail, especially Mr. Abdoulaye Wade, do you think the political atmosphere will cool off again?

[Thiam] In Senegal we have the separation of the executive, legislative, and judicial powers. This case is in the hands of the court. The court continues with its work without interference from the executive or legislative powers. I think the court must be left alone to do its job, as this also contributes to stability. Where will we be heading for if the judicial system of a country does not intervene in cases of murder? But the court is now doing

its job. Some detainees, as you mentioned, started a hunger strike, and for humanitarian reasons they were released, whereas in Senegal there is the possibility of placing these detained people in a special ward of the hospital for treatment under good conditions. This has been done and then they were released, and in this regard the law has taken its normal course.

[Saliou] Could you tell us whether, in line with safeguarding civil peace, which is dear to your heart, a political consensus could be found to settle this case once and for all?

[Thiam] Look, frankly, how can you ask such a question when there has been a murder? How can we find a political arrangement for murder? Some citizens have lost their relatives, security men have been killed. Are we going to reach a political settlement behind their backs? I believe that cases of murder and crimes committed in a law-abiding country must be settled in accordance with the laws of the land, because if we just accept that such things go unpunished, as Africans are already being subjected to severe and often unjust criticisms, then we are giving those who want to paint Africa as a gloomy and hopeless continent the necessary arguments to do so.

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